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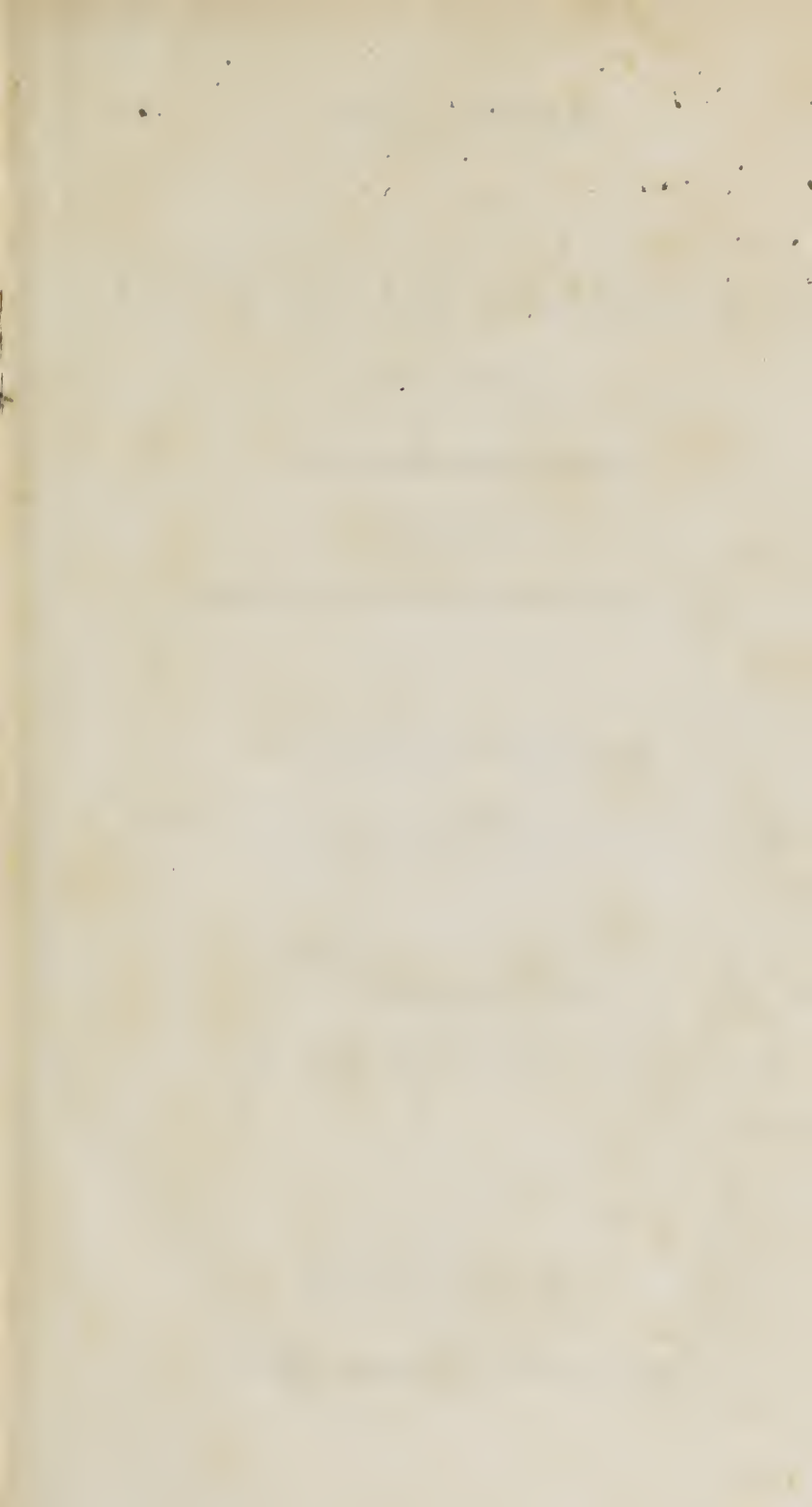
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Charleston, S.C. City Council

# CENSUS

OF THE

# CITY OF CHARLESTON,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

**FOR THE YEAR 1848,**

EXHIBITING THE

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE CITY,

ILLUSTRATED BY MANY

STATISTICAL DETAILS,

PREPARED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE  
CITY COUNCIL.

BY

J. L. DAWSON, M. D.,

AND

H. W. DESAUSSURE, M. D.

31721

CHARLESTON, S. C.

1849.

J. B. NIXON, PRINTER, 48 BROAD STREET.

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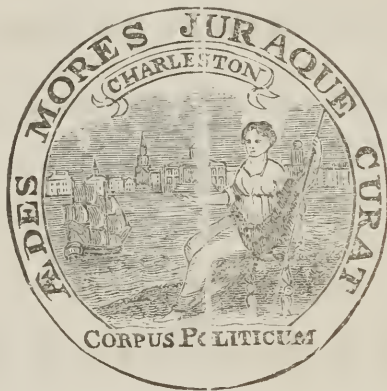
## PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL,

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES, NOVEMBER 15, 1847.

On motion of Alderman W. M. LAWTON,

*Resolved*, That a Committee of one Alderman from each Ward, (of which his Honor the Mayor shall act as Chairman,) be appointed to enquire into the propriety of having a Census of the City taken by some competent person or persons, and that they report at the next meeting of Council.

F. LANCE, Clerk of Council.



# INTRODUCTORY REPORT.

*To the Honorable*

T. LEGER HUTCHINSON, Mayor,	} Committee on the Census for 1849.
E. L. ADAMS,	
W. LLOYD,	
W. M. MARTIN,	
S. Y. TUPPER,	

IN submitting the result of their labours to the Committee of Council, appointed to have a Census of the City prepared and published, the parties engaged in carrying out the views of Council, are obliged to acknowledge that in many respects the amount of information obtained has been less ample than they desired. This arose in a great measure from the deficiency of public records, and other reliable documents necessary to furnish authentic information of the past condition of the population. The greater part of the facts which have been collected and arranged, are entirely new, and cannot therefore be used as points of comparison between the present and the past. It is hoped, however, that a mass of materials has been obtained and tabulated, which, at a future day, will afford a standard for estimating the progressive condition of the population.

From the same cause it has also occupied so much more time to recover and examine the materials and facts necessary for the preparation of the work as materially to delay its completion beyond the time at first contemplated. On some of the topics, however, which have undergone examination, it is believed that the

information obtained is so complete as to leave little to be gathered from future investigation.

It may be a matter of surprise that with an extending business and a growing Commerce the population of Charleston increases so slowly. This arises from the fact, that a portion only of that population, which for all purposes of business, really constitutes Charleston proper, is comprised within the Chartered limits of the City. Without the Corporate bounds of the City, and separated from it only by a street, is the populous suburb, called "Charleston Neck." In this suburb, popularly known as "The Neck," many of the Merchants and business men of the City have their residences; none of whom, nor their families, are included in the enumeration made of the inhabitants of the City, although their capital and labour are employed within the City.

This suburb is rapidly increasing in population. By an enumeration made of its inhabitants in 1839, under the authority of the State, and in 1840, under the authority of the United States, the white population at those periods was 2,681. An enumeration completed during the present year—1849—by order of the State Legislature, gives 4,866 as the number of its white population. The increase in nine years, therefore, has been 2,185, or 81.49 per cent., while the increase of the city proper during the same period has been only 8.89 per cent.

By the United States Census of 1840, the white population of the City and Neck conjoined, amounted to 15,711. If the present white population of the Neck

be added to that of the City, as determined by the enumeration made in 1848, the number will amount to 19,053, giving an increase of 3,342 in nine years, or 21.27 per cent.

The rapid increase of population of the Neck, as compared with the city, scarcely needs comment, when it is remembered that freedom from corporation taxes, building lots of greater size and less cost, with low rents, necessarily offer strong inducements to reside beyond the incorporated bounds of the City. Another cause also exists in the privilege possessed by its residents of constructing buildings of wood, or other combustible materials, and of course at a cheaper rate than in the City, where such erections are prohibited by law. Consequently, the Neck is becoming rapidly filled with small, cheap wooden houses, which attract a large population. The wisdom of this policy, however, may well be doubted. In the period of 60 years, comprised between 1780 and 1840, the number of houses recorded to have been destroyed by fire in Charleston proper, equals very nearly the number of houses now existing in the city. Such an amount of property could not be destroyed without seriously impairing the resources and crippling the energies of the inhabitants. That fires of equal severity and extent will sooner or later occur on the Neck, if the present policy continues, the experience of the past year sufficiently proves.

The Census, completed as far as the materials to be obtained permitted, is now submitted to the Committee. No effort has been made to exaggerate or give undue importance to any thing which seemed to imply a state

of progressive prosperity, but every subject has been placed in as fair and exact a light as the judgment of the parties engaged enabled them to do. That much has been developed which justifies congratulation, cannot be doubted, but it must also be admitted, that there exist many causes for regret and disappointment. It is unnecessary, and would be useless, here to specify either the one or the other. Those sufficiently interested will find in the body of the work an accumulation of facts, which, if properly studied, will enable them to form an opinion of the future prospects of the City. If the facts here presented are instrumental in developing new resources of trade, or advancing in any manner the interests of the city, the money, time and labour expended will have been well bestowed.

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## ERRATA.

- Page 16—Proportion of Free Colored, aged 20-30, for "17.27" read 17.83.  
 " " " " Males to Females, for "169.08" read 169.80.
- Page 48—Total Number of Transient and Permanent Poor for 1842, for "583" read 483.  
 " 72—Arrivals of Sloops Coastwise in 1848, for "8" read 6.  
 " 84—14th line from bottom, for "Register's Tonnage" read registered tonnage.  
 " 93—Total Number of bushels of Rough Rice exported in 1829-30, for "117,834" read 171,834.  
 " 94—Exports of Sea Island Cotton to France in 1832-3, for "3,703" read 3,705.  
 " 115—Exports from 1st November, 1772 to 2d August, 1773, for "112,649" read 112,469.  
 " 118—Total Rice Crop of Georgia for 1824-5, for "8,253" read 8,235.  
 " 127—Note on Imports of Coffee, for "weights are specified" read weights are not specified.  
 " 128—No. of Sacks of Salt in 1834, for "95,579" read 95,597.  
 " 132—Exports of Domestic Produce in Foreign Vessels in 1829-30, for 2,060,113 read 2,063,113.  
 " 140—4th line from bottom, for "Charleston" read British.  
 " 145—19th line from top, for "tho increased" read the increased.  
 " 145—3d line from bottom for "edmands" read demands.  
 " 167—4th line from top, for "1331" read 1831.  
 " 172—Mills for pounding Rice, "1 by water" omitted.  
 " 180—The word "Births" omitted over table at foot of page.  
 " 184—Highest degree of Thermometer for 1758, for "95" read 94.  
 " " " " " 1759, for "94" read 93.  
 " 191—On 8th column of upper table, for "9 A. M." read 7 A. M.  
 " 192—Heading of table, for "1972" read 1792.  
 " 193—Last line, for "45.04" read 45.84.  
 " 196—9th line from top, for "10,919" read 19,919.  
 " 199—11th line from top, for "15.66 per cent." read 15.56 per cent.  
 " 200—10th line from top, for "3.98" read 3.38.  
 " " 19th line from top, for "597" read 579.  
 " 201—6th line from top, for "1939" read 1739.  
 " 215—8th line from top, for tables marked "f" read tables marked E.  
 " 218—4th line from bottom, for tables marked "a and b" read tables marked A and B.  
 " 219—14th line from bottom, for tables marked "a and b" read tables marked A and B.

# CENSUS

## OF

# CHARLESTON.

### NUMBERS OF THE POPULATION IN 1848.

THE total number of inhabitants in the City of Charleston in 1848, as ascertained by the recent Census taken in November, was 26,451. Comparing this number with the United States Census of 1840, there will be found a falling off in population of 2,810, which diminution is confined entirely to the slaves and free colored. As regards the correctness of the present Census, we believe it to be as accurate as it is possible for a matter of this kind to be—gentlemen of the highest respectability having been engaged to collect the required information—and the time selected, that at which the City is generally most full.

The increase in the white population since 1840 has been 1,157 or 8.87 per cent., whilst in the colored population, for the same period, there has been a decrease of 24.44 per cent. This decrease appears to have progressed slowly since 1840, and can be accounted for only in this way, that the slaves and free colored

have removed to the Neck, beyond the corporate limits of the City, where the class of houses suited to their condition are numerous, and obtained at moderate rents.

The increase or decrease in the different classes of the population, according to the United States Census taken every ten years, will appear from the tables at the bottom of the page.

These show a steady increase in the white population from 1790 to the present time, with the exception of the period between 1810 and 1820, when there was a slight diminution of 505. The greatest increase was between the years 1820 and 1830, being 20.41 per cent. and the smallest between 1830 and 1840 or 1.57 per cent. In the period of eight years, from 1840 to 1848, the increase has been 8.87 per cent. The colored population increased from 1790 to 1830, since then it has been decreasing, and in the eight years between 1840 and 1848 the decrease has been 3,967 or 24.44 per cent.

Years.	White	Increase or Decrease.		Increase or Decrease per cent.	
	Population.	Total.	Annual.	Total.	Annual.
1790	8,089				
1800	9,630	1,541	154.1	19.17	1.91
1810	11,568	1,938	193.8	20.12	2.01
1820	10,653	505dec.	50.5dec.	4.36dec.	.43 dec.
1830	12,828	2,175	217.5	20.41	2.04
1840	13,030	202	20.2	1.57	.15
1848	14,187	1,157	115.7	8.87	.88
SLAVES AND FREE COLORED.					
1790	8,270				
1800	10,843	2,573	257.3	31.11	3.11
1810	13,143	2,300	230.	21.11	2.11
1820	14,127	984	98.4	7.48	.74
1830	17,461	3,334	333.4	23.60	2.36
1840	16,231	1,230dec.	123. dec.	7.04dec.	.70 dec.
1848	12,264	3,967dec.	396.7dec.	24.44dec.	2.44 dec.

## UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1790.

*White Males.*

Under 16 years of age,	1,561
Over 16 " "	2,810

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Totals	4,371
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<i>White Females.</i>	3,718
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Total whites.	8,089
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<i>Slaves.</i>	7,684
----------------	-------

<i>Free Colored.</i>	586
----------------------	-----

Total population.	16,359
-------------------	--------

## UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1800.

*Whites.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	1,323	1,321	2,644
10 to 16 "	677	670	1,347
16 to 26 "	882	874	1,756
26 to 45 "	1,707	1,270	2,977
Over 45 "	442	464	906

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Totals.	5,031	4,599	9,630
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Total whites	9,630
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Total slaves	9,819
--------------	-------

Total free colored	1,024
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Total population.	20,473
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## UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1810.

*Whites.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	1,292	1,683	2,975
10 to 16 "	832	953	1,785
16 to 26 "	1,511	870	2,381
26 to 45 "	1,501	1,352	2,853
Over 45 "	727	847	1,574

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Totals.	5,863	5,705	11,568
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Total whites	11,568
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Total slaves	11,671
--------------	--------

Total free colored	1,472
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Total population.	24,711
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## CENSUS OF CHARLESTON.

## UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1820.

*Whites.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	1,408	1,359	2,767
10 to 16 "	649	825	1,474
16 to 26 "	1,147	1,113	2,260
26 to 45 "	1,305	1,192	2,497
Over 45 "	814	841	1,655
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.	5,323	5,330	10,653

*Slaves.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 14 years	2,047	2,092	4,139
14 to 26 "	1,609	2,255	3,864
26 to 45 "	1,400	1,758	3,158
Over 45 "	639	852	1,491
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.	5,695	6,957	12,652

*Free Colored.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 14 years	267	295	562
14 to 26 "	127	172	299
26 to 45 "	119	216	335
Over 45 "	110	169	279
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.	623	852	1,475

Total whites	10,653
Total slaves	12,652
Total free colored	1,475
	<hr/>
Total population.	24,780

## UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1830.

*Whites.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years	935	799	1734
5 to 10 "	750	752	1502
10 to 15 "	692	708	1400
15 to 20 "	659	810	1469
20 to 30 "	1242	1329	2571
30 to 40 "	1056	924	1980
40 to 50 "	532	515	1047
50 to 60 "	265	364	629
60 to 70 "	115	184	299
70 to 80 "	58	86	144
80 to 90 "	19	25	44
90 to 100 "	3	5	8
Over 100 "		1	1
Totals.	—6326—	6502—	12828

*Slaves.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	2125	2311	4436
10 to 24 "	2027	2331	4358
24 to 36 "	1465	2074	3539
36 to 55 "	900	1288	2188
55 to 100 "	256	567	823
Over 100 "	4	6	10
Totals.	—6777—	8577—	15354

*Free Colored.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	374	432	806
10 to 24 "	178	336	514
24 to 36 "	155	260	415
36 to 55 "	62	144	206
55 to 100 "	44	120	164
Over 100 "	1	1	2
Totals.	—814—	1293—	2107

Total whites	12828
Total slaves	15354
Total free colored	2,107

---

Total population. 30289

## UNITED STATES CENSUS, 1840.

*Whites.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years	900	918	1,818
5 to 10 "	648	620	1,268
10 to 15 "	660	558	1,218
15 to 20 "	699	787	1,486
20 to 30 "	1,662	1,400	3,062
30 to 40 "	1,196	854	2,050
40 to 50 "	622	486	1,108
50 to 60 "	283	315	598
60 to 70 "	99	158	257
70 to 80 "	49	81	130
80 to 90 "	6	20	26
' 90 to 100 "	2	6	8
Over 100 "	1		1
Totals.	— 6,827 —	— 6,203 —	— 13,030

*Slaves.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	1,893	2,089	3,982
10 to 24 "	1,825	2,313	4,138
24 to 36 "	1,581	2,312	3,893
36 to 55 "	802	1,273	2,075
55 to 100 "	231	347	578
Over 100 "	2	5	7
Totals.	6,334	8,339	14,673

*Free Colored.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 10 years	253	251	504
10 to 24 "	161	296	457
24 to 36 "	105	232	337
36 to 55 "	48	124	172
55 to 100 "	16	69	85
Over 100 "		3	3
Totals.	— 583 —	— 975 —	— 1,558

Total whites	13,030
Total slaves	14,673
Total free colored	1,558

---

Total population. 29,261

## CITY CENSUS, 1848.

7

## WHITES.

AGES. Wards.	MALES.					FEMALES.					GTotals
	1	2	3	4	Total	1	2	3	4	Total	
under 1	36	41	66	70	213	26	45	72	76	219	432
1 to 5	106	148	182	252	688	110	109	200	226	645	1333
5 " 10	119	128	208	298	753	118	152	207	304	781	1534
10 " 20	184	270	344	561	1359	175	237	345	537	1294	2653
20 " 30	257	223	487	580	1547	252	266	408	550	1476	3023
30 " 40	226	196	400	430	1252	182	207	272	439	1100	2352
40 " 50	136	112	186	251	685	116	149	168	257	690	1375
50 " 60	68	71	86	156	381	67	91	115	154	427	808
60 " 70	40	35	44	63	182	45	54	54	107	260	442
70 " 80	15	9	15	27	66	23	25	27	44	119	185
80 " 90	1	1	5	6	13	4	7	6	15	32	45
90 " 100		1			1	1	1	1	1	4	5
Totals.	1188	1235	2023	2694	7140	1119	1343	1875	2710	7047	14187

## SLAVES.

under 1	38	70	43	76	227	39	54	40	67	200	427
1 to 5	80	133	93	159	465	65	129	126	158	478	943
5 " 10	109	142	94	185	530	106	140	112	186	544	1074
10 " 20	198	330	196	393	1117	206	334	265	408	1213	2330
20 " 30	220	295	182	340	1037	207	272	203	359	1041	2078
30 " 40	173	172	124	221	690	178	240	176	290	884	1574
40 " 50	92	120	96	148	456	120	198	143	217	678	1134
50 " 60	42	90	47	82	261	71	129	95	148	443	704
60 " 70	18	40	30	36	124	28	67	37	72	204	328
70 " 80	8	12	6	13	39	8	28	21	18	75	114
80 " 90	5	5	1	5	16	4	11	4	6	25	41
90 " 100	1	4		2	7	2	3	3	2	10	17
ov'r 100	1			4	5	1		1	1	3	8
Totals.	985	1413	912	1664	4974	1035	1605	1226	1932	5798	10772

## FREE COLORED.

under 1	4	10	3	13	30	2	7	6	8	23	53
1 to 5	5	14	22	34	75	6	18	25	41	90	165
5 " 10	1	19	20	47	87	17	13	22	48	100	187
10 " 20	10	25	25	55	115	13	30	48	69	160	275
20 " 30	11	11	20	40	82	12	31	46	95	184	266
30 " 40	3	9	16	24	52	11	28	32	60	131	183
40 " 50	6	12	13	19	50	9	17	20	44	90	140
50 " 60	5	7	7	15	34	9	10	15	40	74	108
60 " 70	3	5	2	6	16	9	6	9	22	46	62
70 " 80	1	2	1	2	6	4	6	2	9	21	27
80 " 90	1	3	1	1	6	1	5	4	6	16	22
90 " 100								1	1	2	2
ov'r 100									2	2	2
Totals.	50	117	130	256	553	93	171	230	445	939	1492

POPULATION OF THE WARDS.					
	1	2	3	4	Totals.
Male whites	1188	1235	2023	2694	7140
Female “	1119	1343	1875	2710	7047
Male slaves	985	1413	912	1664	4974
Female “	1035	1605	1226	1932	5798
Male free colored	50	117	130	256	553
Female “	93	171	230	445	939
Total whites	2307	2578	3898	5404	14187
“ slaves	2020	3018	2138	3596	10772
“ free col'd.	143	288	360	701	1492
“ population.	4470	5884	6396	9710	26451

## PLACES OF BIRTH AND CLASSES OF THE POPULATION.

THE places of birth of a population are interesting topics of enquiry, inasmuch as they illustrate the degree to which foreign labour and capital are attracted towards a community. It has been maintained by some writers, that without an influx from places more conducive to health and longevity than cities, these latter cannot keep up their population, far less increase it. With a view to ascertain the extent of this supply from foreign sources into this city, enquiries were made of each head of a family as to the place of birth of himself and the white individuals composing his household. The result of their investigations are stated in the tables page 9. From those tables the following have been constructed showing the proportion which the native born bear both to those born out of Charleston but in the United States, and those born out of the United States.

CLASSES OF PERSONS.		Numbers.				
Wards.		1	2	3	4	total
Born in Charleston,	- - -	1,243	1,659	1,998	3,329	8,229
Born in the U. S., but not in Charleston,		499	467	841	1,132	2,939
Not born in the United States,	-	565	452	1,059	943	3,019
		In each 100 there were				
Born in Charleston,	- - -	53.87	64.35	51.25	61.60	58.00
Born in the U. S., but not in Charleston,		21.62	18.11	21.57	20.94	20.72
Not born in the United States,	-	24.44	17.53	27.16	17.45	21.28

It appears by these tables that the largest proportion of the population is native, being 58 per cent. of the whole, the proportion of foreigners slightly exceeds the proportion of those born in the United States, but out of Charleston, being 21.28 per cent. of the latter to 20.72 per cent. of the former. This proportion differs from that obtained by the recent Census taken of Boston. In that city the proportion of foreigners and natives of the United States considerably exceeding the natives of the city itself, the numbers standing in the following relations—born in Boston, 35.92 per cent.; born in United States, 40.30 per cent.; not born in United States, 23.70 per cent. In Charleston the native population exceeds the sum total of the non-native; in Boston the reverse prevails. The proportion of natives and foreigners inhabiting the different wards varies considerably, it is largest in Wards No. 3 and 1, smallest in Wards No. 2 and 4. An effort was also made to ascertain the number of foreigners residing in the city who had not taken out their papers of naturalization; these amount in all to 514 or 12.45 per cent of the whole population, and 17.02 per cent. of the whole foreign population.

**CLASSES OF THE POPULATION.**—The most marked division of the population in this city is into white, slave, and free blacks and colored. It is impossible to separate the free blacks from the free colored population; these latter have therefore been classed

together under the general term of free colored. The following table exhibits the proportion which these divisions of the population have borne to each other in past periods.

Years.	Number of Persons.				To each 100 persons there were		
	Totals.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Color'd	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Col'd.
1790	16,359	8,089	7,684	586	49.45	46.97	3.58
1800	20,473	9,630	9,819	1,024	47.04	47.96	5.00
1810	24,711	11,568	11,671	1,472	46.80	47.25	5.95
1820	24,780	10,653	12,652	1,475	42.99	51.06	5.95
1824	27,822	12,357	13,852	1,613	44.42	49.79	5.79
1830	30,289	12,828	15,354	2,107	42.36	50.69	6.95
1840	29,261	13,030	14,673	1,558	44.53	50.14	5.33
1848	26,451	14,187	10,772	1,492	53.64	40.72	5.64

From this table it appears that the proportion between the white and colored population has varied at different periods of our history. At the time of the taking of the first United States Census, in 1790, the white exceeded the slave population by about 3 per cent. During the next decade, the slaves increased with more rapidity than the whites, and at the commencement of the present century, slightly exceeded them by about .89 per cent. From this period up to 1830, the increase of the slave population was both absolutely and relatively greater than that of the whites. The increase, however, ceased in 1830, and since then the slave population has diminished in number. In the ten years from 1830 to 1840, the decrease was small, and the slave still exceeded the white population; in the next period, however, from 1840 to 1848, the decrease has been so very rapid, that in this last year, the white not only exceeds the slave population, but exceeds in proportion the whole colored population, both slave and free, being the first period in the history of the city, since the revolution, that such a state of her population has existed. The free colored popula-

tion also in the forty years from 1790 to 1830 was steadily on the increase, their numbers having been nearly quadrupled within that period, and their relative proportion nearly doubled. Since 1830 this class has decreased as well as the slave population, though not in as great a ratio. It is a question of interest, and one of some importance to the city, as to the cause of this rapid decrease of her slave population. Is it a *bona fide* decrease, that is to say, have nearly 3,000 slaves been removed from the city and its neighborhood during the last eight years, driven away by free labor introduced from abroad, or is it a mere change of domicile? It is probable that the latter is the case. A populous suburb, separated from the city proper only by a street, without very efficient police regulations, exempt in a great measure from taxation, attracts towards itself yearly a considerable number of this class of the population. There they live at lower rents, are freed from many of the restraints imposed upon them by city regulations, while they enjoy the advantage of being able at all times to seek means of employment in the city.

**PROPORTION OF SEXES.**—There has been but little variation in the relative proportion of the sexes among the white population of the city since 1790. There are no means of ascertaining the proportion which the females have borne to the males among the colored population previous to 1820, as in the United States Census' of 1790, 1800, and 1810, the sex and ages of this class of the population were not taken. For the purpose of illustrating the proportion which the sexes have borne to each other in different periods, the following table has been constructed, exhibiting the relative proportion of the sexes from 1790 to 1848 for the

white population, and from 1820 to 1848 for the colored population, the slaves and free colored being classed together in this table under one head.

Years.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.						To each 100 persons there were				Whites.		Colored. To each 100 males the fe- males were
	Whites.			Colored.							To each 100 males the fe- males were		
	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females			
1790	8,089	4,371	3,718				55.04	45.96				85.06	
1800	9,630	5,031	4,599				52.24	47.76				90.57	
1810	11,568	5,863	5,705				50.68	49.32				97.31	
1820	10,653	5,323	5,330	14,127	6,318	7,809	49.97	50.03	44.72	55.28		100.12	123.57
1830	12,828	6,326	6,502	17,461	7,591	9,870	49.32	50.68	43.47	56.53		102.75	130.04
1840	13,030	6,827	6,203	16,231	6,917	9,314	52.39	47.61	42.61	57.39		90.87	134.68
1848	14,187	7,140	7,047	12,246	5,519	6,727	50.32	49.68	45.07	54.93		98.72	121.87

From this table it appears that the male white popu-

lation of the city has always exceeded the female except in the years 1820 and 1830, when there was a slight excess of females. This is contrary to the proportion that usually prevails in cities, the female usually exceeding the male population by from 10 to 20 per cent. Among the colored population, on the contrary, the females uniformly exceeded the males in an unusually great ratio. The subsequent tables will shew that this excess of females was even greater among the free colored population than among the slaves.

**THE AGES OF THE POPULATION.**—In order to illustrate this point, the following table has been arranged, exhibiting the ages of white, slave and free colored population, as far as they could be obtained from the different Census' taken by the United States. The last table is calculated from the returns of the Census of 1848, in which the ages of the colored population were taken in the same classes of age as the whites. In these tables the males are distinguished from the females, and the proportion of the latter to each 100 males at the specified ages calculated :

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF WHITES.			To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
1800					
Under 10	1,323	1,321	2,644	27.46	99.84
10 to 16	677	670	1,347	13.99	98.81
16 to 26	882	874	1,756	18.23	99.92
26 to 45	1,707	1,270	2,977	30.91	74.39
Over 45	442	464	906	9.41	104.97
Totals.	5,031	4,599	9,630	100.00	91.41
1810					
Under 10	1,292	1,683	2,975	25.72	130.26
10 to 16	832	953	1,785	15.43	114.55
16 to 26	1,511	870	2,381	20.58	57.57
26 to 45	1,501	1,352	2,853	24.66	90.07
Over 45	727	847	1,574	13.61	116.50
Totals.	5,863	5,705	11,568	100.00	97.30
1820					
Under 10	1,408	1,359	2,767	25.97	95.52
10 to 16	649	825	1,474	13.84	127.11

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF WHITES.			To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
16 to 26	1,147	1,113	2,260	21.21	97.03
26 to 45	1,305	1,192	2,497	23.44	91.34
Over 45	814	841	1,655	15.54	103.31
Totals.	5,323	5,330	10,653	100.00	100.12
NUMBER OF SLAVES.					
Under 14	2,047	2,092	4,139	32.72	121.95
14 to 26	1,609	2,255	3,864	30.54	140.14
26 to 45	1,400	1,758	3,158	24.96	125.57
Over 45	639	852	1,491	11.78	131.76
Totals.	5,695	6,957	12,652	100.00	125.15
NUMBER OF FREE COLORED.					
Under 14	267	295	562	38.10	110.48
14 to 26	127	172	299	20.27	135.43
26 to 45	119	216	335	22.71	181.52
Over 45	110	169	279	18.92	153.63
Totals.	623	852	1,475	100.00	136.75
NUMBER OF WHITES.					
1830					
Under 5	935	799	1,734	13.52	85.45
5 to 10	750	752	1,502	11.71	100.26
10 to 15	692	708	1,400	10.92	102.31
15 to 20	659	810	1,469	11.45	122.91
20 to 30	1,242	1,329	2,571	20.04	107.00
30 to 40	1,056	924	1,980	15.44	87.50
40 to 50	532	515	1,047	8.16	98.80
50 to 60	265	364	629	4.90	137.35
60 to 70	115	184	299	2.33	160.00
70 to 80	58	86	144	1.12	148.27
80 to 90	19	25	44	.34	131.57
90 to 100	3	5	8	.06	166.66
Over 100		1	1	.01	
Totals.	6,326	6,502	12,828	100.00	102.75
NUMBER OF SLAVES.					
1830					
Under 10	2,125	2,311	4,436	28.89	108.75
10 to 24	2,027	2,331	4,358	28.39	114.99
24 to 36	1,465	2,074	3,539	23.05	141.56
36 to 55	900	1,288	2,188	14.25	143.11
55 to 100	256	567	823	5.35	221.09
Over 100	4	6	10	.07	150.00
Totals.	6,777	8,577	15,354	100.00	126.65
NUMBER OF FREE COLORED.					
Under 10	374	432	806	38.25	115.30
10 to 24	178	336	514	24.40	188.76
24 to 36	155	260	415	19.70	167.74
36 to 55	62	144	206	9.78	232.25
55 to 100	44	120	164	7.78	272.72
Over 100	1	1	2	.09	100.00
Totals.	814	1,293	2,107	100.00	158.83

# AGES OF THE POPULATION.

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Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF WHITES.			To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
1840					
Under 5	900	918	1,818	13.95	120.00
5 to 10	648	620	1,268	9.73	94.13
10 to 15	660	558	1,218	9.35	84.23
15 to 20	699	787	1,486	11.41	112.60
20 to 30	1,662	1,400	3,062	23.50	84.21
30 to 40	1,196	854	2,050	15.73	71.40
40 to 50	622	486	1,108	8.50	78.13
50 to 60	283	315	598	4.60	111.30
60 to 70	99	158	257	1.97	159.59
70 to 80	49	81	130	.99	179.58
80 to 90	6	20	26	.20	333.33
90 to 100	2	6	8	.06	300.00
Over 100	1		1	.01	
Totals.	6,827	6,203	13,030	100.00	90.86

NUMBER OF SLAVES.					
1840					
Under 10	1,893	2,089	3,982	27.14	110.35
10 to 24	1,825	2,313	4,138	28.20	126.73
24 to 36	1,581	2,312	3,893	26.53	146.23
36 to 55	802	1,273	2,075	14.14	157.73
55 to 100	231	347	578	3.94	150.21
Over 100	2	5	7	.05	250.00
Totals.	6,334	8,339	14,673	100.00	131.65

NUMBER OF FREE COLORED.					
Under 10	253	251	504	32.35	99.99
10 to 24	161	296	457	29.33	183.85
24 to 36	105	232	337	21.63	221.42
36 to 55	48	124	172	11.04	258.33
55 to 100	16	69	85	5.46	431.24
Over 100		3	3	.19	
Totals.	583	975	1,558	100.00	167.23

NUMBER OF WHITES.					
1848					
Under 5	901	864	1,765	12.44	95.89
5 to 10	753	781	1,534	10.81	103.79
10 to 15	683	646	1,329	9.37	94.58
15 to 20	676	648	1,324	9.33	95.85
20 to 30	1,547	1,476	3,023	21.30	95.41
30 to 40	1,252	1,100	2,352	16.58	87.85
40 to 50	685	690	1,375	9.69	100.76
50 to 60	381	427	808	5.70	109.45
60 to 70	182	260	442	3.12	142.85
70 to 80	66	119	185	1.30	180.30
80 to 90	13	32	45	.32	246.15
80 to 100	1	4	5	.04	400.00
Over 100					
Totals.	7,140	7,047	14,187	100.00	98.66

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF SLAVES.			To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were
	Males.	Females.	Totals.		
1848					
Under 5	692	678	1,370	12.72	97.97
5 to 10	530	544	1,074	9.97	102.75
10 to 20	1,117	1,213	2,330	21.63	108.59
20 to 30	1,037	1,041	2,078	19.29	100.38
30 to 40	690	884	1,574	14.61	128.11
40 to 50	456	678	1,134	10.53	148.68
50 to 60	261	443	704	6.54	169.61
60 to 70	124	204	328	3.04	164.51
70 to 80	39	75	114	1.06	192.30
80 to 90	16	25	41	.38	156.50
90 to 100	7	10	17	.16	142.86
Over 100	5	3	8	.07	60.00
Totals.	4,974	5,798	10,772	100.00	116.58
NUMBER OF FREE COLORED.					
Under 5	105	113	218	14.61	107.61
5 to 10	87	100	187	12.53	114.94
10 to 20	115	160	275	18.43	139.13
20 to 30	82	184	266	17.27	224.39
30 to 40	52	131	183	12.27	251.92
40 to 50	50	90	140	9.38	180.00
50 to 60	34	74	108	7.24	217.64
60 to 70	16	46	62	4.16	287.50
70 to 80	6	21	27	1.80	350.00
80 to 90	6	16	22	1.47	266.66
90 to 100		2	2	.14	
Over 100		2	2	.14	
Totals.	553	939	1,492	100.00	169.08

From these tables it appears that the proportion which the sexes have borne to each other, at different ages, has varied much at different periods. In examining those years in which the ages of the white population was taken in the same divisions, viz : 1800 to 1820, it appears that in the classes under ten in 1800, the males stood to the females as 100 to 99.84 ; in 1810 the relation was changed, and the females exceeded the males by 30 per cent.; while in 1820 the proportion was again changed, the males being to the females as 100 to 95.52. At the ages between 10 and 16 the females exceeded the males in 1810 and 1820, but were exceeded by the males in 1800. For the ages over 45 the females uniformly exceeded the males. In examin-

ing the ages of the population for these years, it will be seen that in 1810 and 1820, the largest proportion of the population was between the ages of 26 and 45 ; in 1800 it was largest under 10. A comparison of the ages of the white population from 1830 to 1848, shews a larger proportion between the ages of 5 and 15 in 1830, that at any other period. In examining the ages of the slaves and free colored for the years 1820, 1830, 1840, it will be perceived that a very large proportion were under ten years of age ; in 1830 the proportion of free colored under ten amounted to 38.25 per cent. The rapid diminution in the per centage of these classes of the population over twenty-four is very remarkable, and more marked in the free colored than in the slaves.

The enumerations of the population from 1800 to 1820 shews the numbers of the population under 16, from 16 to 45, and over 45. These have been arranged in classes in the subjoined tables, and shew the largest proportion under 16 in 1800, and the smallest in 1820 ; in 1810 the largest proportion was between 16 and 45.

Years.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				IN EACH 100 THERE WERE.		
	All ages.	Under 16.	16 to 45.	Over 45.	Under 16.	16 to 45.	Over 45.
1800	9,630	3,991	4,733	906	41.44	49.15	9.41
1810	11,568	4,760	5,234	1,574	41.15	45.24	13.61
1820	10,653	4,241	4,757	1,655	39.81	44.65	15.54

“ It has been said that a country is placed in the most favorable circumstances for advancement when the largest proportion of its population are of an age suited to active employments.” This age has been variously estimated ; by some it has been supposed to extend from 15 to 45, by others the period has been advanced to 60, and this latter is probably most correct, as most men in the enjoyment of good health are able to prolong their labors even somewhat beyond this period. For the purpose of illustrating the condition of the

population in this respect, the following table has been arranged, exhibiting the proportions under 15 from 15 to 60, and over 60, from 1830 to 1848.

Years.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				IN EACH 100 THERE WERE.		
	All ages.	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.
1830	12,828	4,636	7,696	496	36.14	59.99	3.87
1840	13,030	4,304	8,304	422	33.04	63.74	3.22
1848	14,187	4,628	8,882	677	32.62	62.60	4.78

From this table it appears that the largest proportion of the population between 15 and 60 was in 1840, the smallest in 1830. If these proportions are compared with those of other cities, it will be perceived that in the proportions of her productive class, Charleston is placed in as favorable circumstances for advancement as most of the cities named, except Lowell. The proportions of these classes are as follows :

	Under 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.
In Lowell it was	25.00	73.68	1.32
In New York city	34.75	62.65	2.60
In Philadelphia	32.69	63.50	3.81
In London	30.84	63.13	6.03
In Liverpool	32.93	62.89	4.18
In Boston	30.99	65.83	3.18

In the following tables the population has been divided into those over 20 and those under 20. From this statement it will be seen that since 1830 the largest proportion of the population has been over 20 years of age.

Years.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.			IN EACH 100 THERE WERE.	
	All ages.	Under 20.	Over 20.	Under 20.	Over 20.
1830	12,828	6,105	6,723	47.59	52.41
1840	13,030	5,790	7,240	44.44	55.56
1848	14,187	5,952	8,235	41.95	58.05

In none of the above tables have the males been distinguished from the females ; in the following this division has been made, and the proportions which the

several classes bear to the whole number calculated, and the proportions of the males to the females in each class.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	To each 100 persons there were	To each 100 males the females were.	To each 100 females the males were
Under 5	901	864	1,765	12.44	95.89	104.27
5 to 15	1,436	1,427	2,863	20.17	99.36	100.63
Over 15	4,803	4,756	9,559	67.37	99.02	100.98
Under 15	2,337	2,291	4,628	32.62	98.02	102.00
15 to 60	4,541	4,341	8,882	62.60	95.58	104.55
Over 60	262	415	677	4.78	158.38	63.10
Under 20	3,013	2,939	5,952	41.95	97.54	102.51
Over 20	4,127	4,108	8,235	58.05	99.53	100.46

The following tables have been arranged to show the proportion of the population that survive specified ages, and in the same table, for the purposes of comparison, the same calculations are given for Boston, Liverpool and London. From this statement it appears, that up to the age of thirty the proportion surviving is nearly the same in this city as in London and Boston, and somewhat greater than in Liverpool. From thirty upwards, the proportion who survive is greater here than in Boston, but less than in London, and about the same as in Liverpool. For the purpose of comparing the different classes of the population the number of slaves and free colored, surviving specified ages, in 1848, has also been calculated.

Age sur- viving.	CHARLESTON.					Boston.	London.	Liverpool.
	Whites.			Slaves.	Free col'd			
	1830.	1840.	1848.	1848.	1848.			
At birth	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
5 years	86.48	86.05	87.56	87.28	85.39	87.37	86.49	84.97
10 "	74.77	76.32	76.75	77.31	72.86	77.44	75.96	70.83
15 "	63.85	66.97	67.38	66.50	63.65	69.01	67.05	59.77
20 "	52.40	55.56	58.05	55.68	54.43	59.43	57.92	40.34
30 "	32.36	32.06	36.75	36.39	36.60	33.55	38.96	35.23
40 "	16.92	16.33	20.17	21.78	24.33	16.08	23.70	21.32
50 "	8.76	7.83	10.48	11.25	14.95	7.31	12.60	10.73
60 "	3.86	3.23	4.78	4.81	7.71	3.15	5.62	4.83
70 "	1.53	1.26	1.66	1.67	3.53	.99	1.85	1.64
80 "	.41	.27	.36	.61	1.75	.21	.35	.35
90 "	.07	.07	.04	.23	.28	.02	.03	.03

## DWELLING HOUSES OF THE POPULATION.

IN the schedules used by the enumerators, the following enquiries were made on this subject: 1st. Location. 2d. Whether brick or wood. 3d. Number of families in the house. 4th. Whether used for any other purpose. 5th. Whether the occupant owned the house. From the answers to these enquiries the following table has been formed, containing an abstract of all the information obtained.

CLASSES OF DWELLING HOUSES.	WARDS.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	
	1	2	3	4	Total.
Inhabited—brick	262	153	333	401	1,149
“ wood	137	333	361	686	1,517
Total inhabited.	399	486	694	1,087	2,666
Used as stores, offices, &c.	129	20	119	90	358
Inhabited by 1 family	117	185	168	314	784
“ “ 2 families	10	7	18	30	65
“ “ 3 “	3	5	0	4	12
“ “ 4 “	0	0	0	0	0
“ “ 6 “	0	1	0	0	1
Owned by an occupant—Total.	130	198	186	348	862
Inhabited by 1 family	207	231	397	647	1,482
“ “ 2 families	39	41	75	80	235
“ “ 3 “	16	10	21	6	53
“ “ 4 “	6	4	11	5	26
“ “ 5 “	1	2	1	1	5
“ “ 6 “	0	0	1	0	1
“ “ 8 “	0	0	1	0	1
“ “ 10 “	0	0	1	0	1
Not owned by occupant—Total.	269	288	508	739	1,804
Building and vacant brick	31	4	17	17	69
“ “ wood	8	9	15	22	54
Total dwelling houses.	438	499	726	1,126	2,789
Number of families in each ward	508	589	887	1,236	3,220
“ “ “ “ house	1.15	1.18	1.22	1.09	1.20
“ of persons to a house	5.78	5.32	5.61	4.98	5.32
“ of “ “ family.	4.54	4.34	4.39	4.46	4.40

This table exhibits number and the classes of the houses in each ward; the number of families in each

ward ; the number of families in each house ; the number of persons to a house and to a family, and how owned. The total number of inhabited houses was 2,666, and the total number of families 3,220 or 1.20 families to each house, and 4.40 persons to each family.

The number of families to a house, and the number of persons to each family, &c. vary in the different wards.

		Smallest.	Largest.
The number of families.	Ward.	1	4
The number of families to a house.	"	4	3
The number of persons to a house.	"	4	1
The number of persons to a family.	"	2	1

The number of dwelling houses in the city in 1820, as reported by the City Assessor, were 2,336; in 1830, 2,481, and in 1840, 2,804. According to the recent enumeration there are 3,147 houses, out of which number 2,789 are used partially or entirely as dwellings, and 358 as stores, &c. In the Spring of 1838 between five and six hundred houses, exclusive of out buildings, were destroyed by fire, and we were desirous of showing the number and description of houses erected since then, but the information obtained from the City records was so meagre as to preclude the possibility of our making the slightest approximation to a correct statement. The number of houses however, at present, is larger than prior to the fire, and are mostly superior in size and comfort to those destroyed.

The next table exhibits the number of families inhabiting the different classes of houses.

CLASS OF HOUSES.				Owned by occu- pant.	Number of fami- lies.	Not own- ed by oc- cupant.	Number of fami- lies.	Total Houses.	Total families.
Inhabited	by	1	family	784	784	1,482	1,482	2,266	2,266
"	"	2	"	65	130	235	470	300	600
"	"	3	"	12	36	53	159	65	195
"	"	4	"	0	0	26	104	26	104
"	"	5	"	0	0	5	25	5	25
"	"	6	"	1	6	1	6	2	12
"	"	8	"	0	0	1	8	1	8
"	"	10	"	0	0	1	10	1	10
Total.				862	956	1,804	2,264	2,666	3,220

## SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE POPULATION.

It was deemed important to obtain some information on this subject, and accordingly in the printed schedules used by the enumerators, the following questions were inserted. 1st. Have you a well of water in your yard? 2d. Have you a cistern for rain water? It was not deemed important to make any enquiries as regards the quality of the water supplied by wells, as for the most part it is not drinkable, and hardly fit for washing or culinary purposes. This water, however, bad as it is, is used by many families who have no cisterns, particularly in the western and upper parts of the city where the land is high and sandy; but to those living in the lower parts of the city, and accustomed to the use of cistern water, the well water, even the purest of it, has a strong saline and disagreeable taste, in fact animals from the country will sometimes suffer long from thirst before they can be brought to drink it. This state of things has existed from the first settlement of the city, and strange indeed it is, that no action has ever been

taken by the City authorities until but very recently to correct this evil and supply the citizens with an element so necessary to their health and comfort.

During periods of drought the wells and cisterns both often fail; and awful conflagrations have occurred, which, no doubt, would have been soon extinguished could a proper supply of water have been obtained.

Mr. Holmes, in his "notes on the Geology of Charleston," informs us that the springs which supply the wells in the city are not more than from twelve to eighteen feet below the surface, in strata of white and gray sand, mixed with pebbles; these, he says, are supported by others of stiff blue clay and of clay and sea shells mixed, below which is a stratum of a substance resembling peat. All of these strata emit a foetid odor, and must not be penetrated in digging, the water being so offensive as to be unfit for use; hence the wells in the city are seldom more than twelve or sixteen feet deep. These wells are dependent upon the rains, which percolating from the surface, are obstructed in their descent and held by this impervious layer of blue mud.

The sinks in the city being, generally speaking, of the same depth as the wells, and not far removed, must necessarily injure the water in some degree, by adding to the impurities which it has already accumulated while lying upon the surface.

In 1823 an Artesian Well was commenced in the Poor House yard, under the direction of Dr. Moser, and by authority of the City Council. This, from some cause, was abandoned, and no further effort was made until 1847, when the present administration made an appropriation for a similar purpose. The well was commenced and carried to the depth of 323 feet, and likewise abandoned. A few months since the Council

succeeded in procuring the services of a gentleman having great experience in these matters, under whose superintendence the depth of 836 feet has been attained, with very flattering prospects of speedy success. Should this attempt, however, also fail, we hope that the City authorities will direct their attention to some other mode of supplying the city with a plentiful supply of water.

Whilst writing the alarm of fire is given, and proceeds from a Cotton Press within eighty yards of us ; on repairing to the spot, the remarks made on the previous page relative to the scanty supply of water in seasons of drought, was practically illustrated. The fire engines were promptly on the spot, but the wells in the neighborhood failed in about ten minutes, and had the fire not occurred in the third story of a brick building with slate roof, much valuable property would have been destroyed while the firemen were hunting for water.

The following table shows the number of houses, in the city, supplied with cisterns and wells in the different wards :

	WARDS.				Total.
	1	2	3	4	
Houses having a well,	196	242	317	708	1463
Houses having a cistern,	53	40	110	54	257
Houses having both a cistern and well,	172	136	165	218	691
Houses having 2 cisterns and 1 well,	4	4	1	2	11
Houses having 3 cisterns and 1 well,	1	0	0	1	2
Houses having 2 cisterns and 2 wells,	2	1	1	4	8
Houses having 2 cisterns,	1	3	1	0	5
Houses having 1 cistern and 2 wells,	5	5	2	1	13
Houses having 3 wells,	1	1	0	0	2
Houses having 2 wells,	1	10	6	8	25
Houses having 1 cistern and 3 wells,	0	3	0	4	7
Houses having 1 cistern and 4 wells,	0	1	0	0	1
Houses having 3 cisterns and 2 wells,	0	0	0	2	2
Houses having 2 cisterns and 3 wells,	0	0	0	2	2
Houses having neither cistern or well,	54	36	184	80	354

## DOMESTIC CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

IN order to obtain some information on this important subject, which has lately engaged the attention of Statisticians both at home and abroad, such questions were introduced into the schedules as enabled us to ascertain the number of the married and widowed of each sex, Foreign and American, with their respective ages. By deducting the total amount of these from the whole number of inhabitants, the number of single persons is ascertained—from these data we have obtained the following results.

The table below exhibits the relative proportions at different ages of the Americans and Foreigners :

Age.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				To each 100 there were.			
	AMERICANS.		FOREIGNERS.		AMERICANS.		FOREIGNERS	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females
Under 20	0	46	0	15		3.11		2.35
20 to 30	247	554	113	269	19.48	37.46	14.38	40.63
30 to 40	466	450	345	227	36.75	30.43	43.89	35.47
40 to 50	305	288	173	88	24.05	19.47	22.01	13.75
50 to 60	155	102	106	37	12.22	6.90	13.49	5.78
60 to 70	71	28	32	9	5.60	1.89	4.07	1.41
70 to 80	19	8	17	4	1.50	.54	2.16	.62
Over 80	5	3	0	0	.40	.20		
Totals.	1,268	1,479	786	640	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

From this it appears that at the ages between 20 and 30 the married male Americans were 19.48 per cent., and the Foreigners 14.38 per cent., and the American females 37.46 per cent., and the Foreigners 40.63 per cent. of the entire number of each class. Between the ages of 30 and 40 the proportion of Foreigners of both sexes is greater than that of the Americans.

The next table gives the number of the unmarried, married and widowed of each sex, at different ages, and the proportion to the whole population at those ages.

From this many interesting facts have been obtained, and are now presented. A man living at the age of 30 to 35 has 35.92 chances in a hundred that he will never be married; 62.31 that he will be married and 1.76 that he will be a widower. A female of the same age has 25.88 in 100 that she will be unmarried, 63.83 that she will be married, and 10.29 that she will be a widow. A man living at the age of 60 to 65 has 19.84 chances in 100 that he will never marry, 60.32 that he will marry and 19.84 chances in 100 that he will be a widower. A woman living at the same age has 23.31 chances in 100 that she will be unmarried, 15.95 that she will marry, and 60.74 that she will be a widow. The chances, therefore, of being widowed are as 10.29 to 1.76 per cent. greater in the female than the male at the age of 30 to 35, and at the age of 60 to 65 they are as 60.74 to 19.84 per cent. greater.

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				In each 100 there were		
	Whole number	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
<b>Males.</b>							
15 to 20	676	676	0	1	99.85	0.00	0.15
20 to 25	803	702	99	2	87.42	12.33	0.25
25 to 30	744	477	261	6	64.12	35.08	0.80
30 to 35	682	245	425	12	35.92	62.31	1.76
35 to 40	570	163	386	21	28.60	67.71	3.69
40 to 45	364	99	247	18	27.20	67.86	4.94
45 to 50	321	66	231	24	20.56	71.96	7.48
50 to 55	219	54	148	17	24.66	67.58	7.76
55 to 60	162	33	113	16	20.37	69.75	9.88
60 to 65	126	25	76	25	19.84	60.32	19.84
65 to 70	56	12	27	17	21.43	48.21	30.36
70 to 75	40	7	20	13	17.50	50.00	32.50
75 to 80	26	7	16	3	26.92	61.54	11.54
Over 80	14	5	4	5	35.71	28.58	35.71
<b>Totals.</b>	4803	2570	2053	180	53.51	42.74	3.75
<b>Females.</b>							
15 to 20	648	587	61	0	90.58	9.42	0.0
20 to 25	756	400	341	15	52.91	45.10	1.99
25 to 30	720	204	473	43	28.33	65.70	5.97
30 to 35	564	146	360	58	25.88	63.83	10.29
35 to 40	536	128	317	91	23.88	59.14	16.98
40 to 45	435	96	246	93	22.07	56.55	21.38

Classes according to age.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				In each 100 there were		
	Whole number.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
45 to 50	255	49	130	76	19.22	50.98	29.80
50 to 55	266	52	89	125	19.56	33.45	46.99
55 to 60	161	28	50	83	17.39	31.06	51.55
60 to 65	163	38	26	99	23.31	15.95	60.74
65 to 70	97	14	11	72	14.43	11.34	74.23
70 to 75	80	9	8	63	11.25	10.00	78.75
75 to 80	39	4	4	31	10.25	10.26	79.49
Over 80	36	5	3	28	13.89	8.34	77.77
Totals.	4756	1760	2119	877	37.00	44.56	18.44

The following table exhibits the number and proportions of the different classes. The unmarried men over 15 were 2,571 or 1 in 5.5 of the whole population; the married 2,053 or 1 in 6.9; and the widowers 180 or 1 in 787. The unmarried women over 15 were 1,760 or 1 in 80 of the whole population; the married 2,119 or 1 in 6.6, and the widowed 887 or 1 in 16.

Ages.	Condition.	MALES.		FEMALES.		BOTH.	
		Number.	In each 100	Number.	In each 100	Number	In each 100
Over 15	Unmarried	2,571	53.51	1,760	37.00	4,331	44.14
	Married	2,053	42.74	2,119	44.56	4,172	43.54
	Widowed	180	3.75	877	18.44	1,057	11.05
15 to 60	Unmarried	2,515	52.36	1,690	35.53	4,205	43.98
	Married	1,910	39.76	2,067	43.25	3,977	41.60
	Widowed	117	2.43	584	12.27	701	7.34
Over 60	Unmarried	56	1.16	70	1.47	126	1.31
	Married	143	2.97	52	1.09	195	2.09
	Widowed	63	1.31	293	6.13	356	3.72

The excess of widows over the widowers is very large, being 887 of the former to 180 of the latter. This, however, does not appear to be peculiar to Charleston, as will appear from the following comparative table taken from Mr. Shattuck's Census of Boston:

Places.	Population.	To each 100 of the whole population there were					
		MALES.			FEMALES.		
		Unmar'd	Mar'ied	Widow's	Unmar'd	Mar'ied	Widows
Charleston, 1848	14,187	34.51	14.47	1.26	28.55	14.93	6.18
Boston, 1845	114 366	32.97	16.33	.45	30.67	16.25	3.33
Dublin, 1841	232,726	28.46	14.69	1.82	32.51	12.57	6.95
Ireland, 1841	7,039 659	34.46	13.92	1.34	34.47	14.30	3.51
Paris, 1841	1 194 503	29.92	20.46	1.83	22.09	20.18	5.52
France, 1841	34,230,178	28.28	18.95	2.18	27.03	18.87	4.69
Denmark, towns	79,057	32.76	15.02	1.76	29.99	14.75	5.72
Denmark county	223 614	31.73	16.85	1 99	28.72	16.81	3.90

The annexed table is the one from which the foregoing abstracts have been taken :

Ages.	AMERICAN MALES.				FOREIGN MALES.				Total American and Foreign.
	Married	Single.	Widowed.	Total	Married	Single	Widowed.	Total	
15 to 20		564	1	565		111		111	676
20 to 25	70	486	1	557	29	216	1	246	803
25 to 30	177	265	4	446	84	212	2	298	744
30 to 35	238	119	9	366	187	126	3	316	682
35 to 40	228	86	13	327	158	77	8	243	570
40 to 45	162	56	10	228	85	43	8	136	364
45 to 50	143	38	17	198	88	28	7	123	321
50 to 55	90	32	13	135	58	22	4	84	219
55 to 60	65	14	7	86	48	19	9	76	162
60 to 65	54	15	16	85	22	10	9	41	126
65 to 70	17	8	12	37	10	4	5	19	56
70 to 75	13	4	6	23	7	3	7	17	40
75 to 80	6	2	1	9	10	5	2	17	26
80 to 85	2	1	2	5	0	2	3	5	10
85 to 90	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
90 to 95	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
95 to 100									0
AMERICAN FEMALES.					FOREIGN FEMALES.				
15 to 20	46	531	0	577	15	56	0	71	648
20 to 25	243	324	11	578	98	76	4	178	756
25 to 30	311	149	27	487	162	55	16	233	720
30 to 35	234	110	45	389	126	36	13	175	564
35 to 40	216	107	76	399	101	21	15	137	536
40 to 45	190	82	73	345	56	14	20	90	435
45 to 50	98	40	54	192	32	9	22	63	255
50 to 55	68	48	95	211	21	4	30	55	266
55 to 60	34	26	68	128	16	2	15	33	161
60 to 65	20	31	76	127	6	7	23	36	163
65 to 70	8	9	46	63	3	5	26	34	97
70 to 75	6	6	52	64	2	3	11	16	80
75 to 80	2	3	27	32	2	1	4	7	39
80 to 85	2	3	7	12	0	1	8	9	21
85 to 90	1	1	5	7	0	0	4	4	11
90 to 95	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
95 to 100	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	2

## OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

THIS is the first time that an attempt has ever been made in Charleston to obtain positive information relative to the occupations of the inhabitants. In the United States Census, taken every ten years, the occupations, under general heads, such as Commerce, Agriculture, Mining, &c., have been noted by districts, which prevents our obtaining any information on this head relative to the City proper, for past years. In taking the present Census there was a space left in the Schedules headed occupations, and the Enumerators desired to enquire of each head of a family his occupation, trade or profession, as well as that of each member of his household capable of labor, and to write the same opposite to the name of the individual. By this mode we have succeeded in obtaining a very near approximation to the end desired.

In arranging an abstract of this information we have adopted the plan of Mr. Shattuck, classifying the occupations according as they contribute to personal necessities and comfort, under fourteen heads, as follows :

*Whites.*

1—	Those contributing to Building,	224
2	“ “ “ Education,	54F 49
3	“ “ “ Food,	91F 529
4	“ “ “ Furniture,	1F 138
5	“ “ “ Health,	6F 138
6	“ “ “ Religion,	52
7	“ “ “ Justice,	278
8	“ “ “ Literature and Fine Arts,	122
9	“ “ “ Locomotion,	95
10	“ “ “ Machinery,	20
11	“ “ “ Navigation,	278

*Whites.*

12—	Those contributing to Clothing,	230F	334
13	Unclassified Mechanics,		97
14	“ Residue of Population,	134F	1569
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.		516F	3923

The total number of male whites, in the city, between 20 and 90 years of age were 3,547 for the year ending the first of December, 1848, deducting this amount from the ascertained occupations, 3,923, and there remains 376 under twenty, who are engaged in the various active pursuits of life.

The occupations of the blacks and free colored have been arranged in the same manner, and are as follows :

*Blacks.*

1—	Those contributing to Building,		213
2	“ “ “ Clothing,	57F	46
3	“ “ “ Food,	30F	75
4	“ “ “ Furniture,		12
5	“ “ “ Health,	2F	1
6	“ “ “ Literature,		8
7	“ “ “ Locomotion,		87
8	“ “ “ Navigation,		101
9	Unclassified Mechanics,		147
10	“ Residue of Blacks,	3770	2806
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.		3859F	3406

The total number of male slaves between the ages of 10 and 80 were 3,724; deducting the ascertained occupations from this amount and there remains only 318 whose occupations have not been ascertained.

The total number of female slaves between the ages of 15 and 80 years were 3,931; deducting the amount of ascertained occupations from this and there remains but 72 whose avocations have not been ascertained.

## OCCUPATIONS.

31

*Free Colored.*

1—	Those contributing to Building,		47
2	“ “ “ Clothing,	247F	82
3	“ “ “ Food,	28F	36
4	“ “ “ Furniture,		1
5	“ “ “ Health,	10F	4
6	“ “ “ Locomotion,		20
7	“ “ “ Machinery,		5
8	“ “ “ Navigation,		1
9	Unclassified Mechanics,		9
10	“ Residue of Free Colored,	37F	58

Total.	322F	263
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The aggregate of free colored males between the ages of 15 and 80 were 298; from this deduct the ascertained occupations, 263, and there remains but 35 whose occupations have not been enumerated.

## WHITES.

1. Contributing to Building.		Hair dressers,		6
Architects,	3	Hair braiders,	2F	1
Carpenters,	117	Hosiers,		1
Joiners,	3	Laundresses,	13F	0
Lumber dealers,	7	Mantua-makers,	38F	0
Masons,	60	Milliners,	44F	0
Painters,	15	Seamstresses,	87F	0
Plaisterers,	9	Shoe makers,		13
Plumbers,	1	Straw goods dealers,		2
Stone Cutters,	7	Tailors,	6F	68
Wharf builders,	2	Umbrella makers,		5
	—	Wig makers,		2
Total.	224	Worsted dealers,	1F	1
2. Contributing to Clothing.		Total.	230F	334
Bleachers,	1	3. Contributing to Education.		
Boot and Shoe dealers,	39	Music teachers,	5F	10
Boot and Shoe makers,	67	School teachers,	47F	33
Cap makers,	8	Teachers Modern Lan-		
Clothing dealers,	19	guages,		4
Curriers,	1	Teachers of Dancing,	2F	2
Dry good dealers,	39F	86		
Dyers,	4	Total.	54F	49
Hat dealers,	10			

## WHITES.

4. Contributing to Food.			6. Contributing to Health.		
Bakers,	1F	35	Bath keepers,		2
Bar keepers,		16	Botanic Practitioners,	1F	2
Bacon dealers,		1	Dentists,		11
Boarding-house keepers,	40F	14	Druggists,		25
Bottlers,		1	Midwives,	5F	0
Butchers,		4	Physicians,		89
Cigar makers,		10	Sextons,		4
Confectioners,	4F	13	Undertakers.		5
Farmers,		6			
Fishermen,		10	Total.	6F	138
Fruiterers,	9F	40			
Gardeners,	1F	5	7. Contributing to Religion.		
Grain dealers,		8	Clergymen,		52
Grocers,		205			
Hotel keepers,	1F	3	Total.		52
Ice dealers,		2			
Market women,	1F	0	8. Contributing to Justice.		
Milk venders,	8F	0	City officers,		35
Pastry Cooks,	1F	0	Constables,		6
Planters,	25F	101	Consuls,		5
Restaurant keepers,		2	Custom-house officers,		34
Seedsman,		3	Gaugers,		4
Sugar refiners,		6	Judges,		3
Sugar boilers,		1	Lawyers,		76
Syrop makers,		1	Measurers of Lumber and		
Tavern keepers,		36	Wood,		3
Tobacconists,		6	Notaries Public,		2
			Police officers,		10
Total.	91F	529	Port Wardens,		5
5. Contributing to Furniture.			State officers,		11
Basket makers,		1	United States officers,		4
Cabinet makers,		26	Watchmen,		90
Carvers and Gilders,		6			
Carpet dealers,		2	Total.		278
Coal dealers,		5			
Crockery dealers,	1F	8	9. Contributing to Literature and		
Furniture store-keepers,		6	the Arts.		
Gas pipe-fitters,		8	Artists,		10
Jewellers,		17	Book binders,		10
Military store-keepers,		2	Book dealers,		10
Oil and Paint dealers,		3	Daguerreotypers,		3
Organ builders,		1	Editors,		5
Paper hangers,		1	Engravers,		1
Piano builders,		3	Librarians,		3
Silver-smiths,		1	Painters,		11
Tinners,		23	Printers,		65
Upholsterers,		10	Stationers,		4
Watch-makers,		15			
			Total.		122
Totals.	1F	138			

## WHITES.

10. <i>Contributing to Machinery.</i>		Lock-smiths,	3
Mill-wrights,	4	Moulders,	3
Boiler-makers,	6	Pump and Block makers,	3
Machinists,	10	Turners,	2
Total.		20	97
11. <i>Contributing to Locomotion.</i>		14. <i>Unclassified residue of Population.</i>	
Carriage dealers,	8	Accountants,	98
Coachmen,	2	Actors,	7
Coach makers,	10	Apprentices,	5F 56
Coach Painters,	3	Army officers,	2
Coach trimmers,	6	Auctioneers,	11
Draymen,	18	Bank officers,	50
Farriers,	2	Brokers,	21
Harness makers,	10	Clerks,	3F 665
Horse-shoers,	4	Collectors,	17
Omnibus drivers,	3	Commission Merchants,	13
Railroad clerks,	7	Cotton brokers,	3
Saddlers,	19	Engineers,	43
Stable-keepers,	7	Exchange brokers,	3
Wheel-wrights,	6	Factors,	49
Total.		95	— Gas Company officers, 2
12. <i>Contributing to Navigation.</i>		Hard-ware dealers, 9	
Inspector of Steamboat Boilers,	1	House servants,	100F 18
Nautical store-keepers,	1	House-keepers,	13F 0
Navy officers,	8	Insurance officers,	5
Navy agent,	1	Journeymen,	4
Pilots,	26	Iron-mongers,	3
Riggers,	5	Keepers of public institutions,	2F 8
Sail makers,	9	Laborers,	192
Seamen,	150	Lottery dealers,	1
Ship Chandlers,	4	Merchants,	208
Ship Brokers,	1	Mill superintendents,	14
Ship Carpenters,	48	Monthly nurses,	7F 0
Ship Joiners,	4	Musicians,	16
Wharfingers,	20	Music dealers,	3
Total.		278	Pedlers, 6
13. <i>Unclassified Mechanics.</i>		Porters, 8	
Bell-hangers,	7	Salesmen,	1
Black-smiths,	45	Showmen,	5
Brass-workers,	2	Stevedores,	1
Coopers,	20	Store-keepers,	4F 0
Copper-smiths,	5	Surveyors,	2
Cutlers,	1	Traders,	1
Gun-smiths,	6	Variety-store-keepers,	8
		Wood Factors, 16	
		Total.	134F 1569

## WHITES AND SLAVES.

15. <i>Students.</i>		5. <i>Contributing to Health.</i>	
College,	56	Monthly nurses,	2F 0
Divinity,	9	Sextons,	1
Medicine,	29		— —
Military Academy,	61	Total.	2F 1
Law,	11	6. <i>Contributing to Literature.</i>	
Total.	166	Book binders,	3
		Printers,	5
		Total.	8
SLAVES.		Total.	
1. <i>Contributing to Building.</i>		7. <i>Contributing to Locomotion.</i>	
Bricklayers,	68	Coachmen,	15
Carpenters,	110	Coach makers,	3
Painters,	9	Draymen,	67
Plasterers,	16	Saddlers,	2
Wharf builders,	10	Total.	87
Total.	213	8. <i>Contributing to Navigation.</i>	
		Boatmen,	7
		Sailors,	43
2. <i>Contributing to Clothing.</i>		Ship Carpenters,	51
Barbers,	4	Total.	101
Boot makers,	4		
Mantua-makers,	4F 0		
Seamstresses,	20F 0		
Shoe makers,	2	9. <i>Unclassified Mechanics.</i>	
Tailors,	36	Black-smiths,	40
Washer-women,	33F 0	Brass-founders,	1
Total.	57F 46	Coopers,	61
		Mechanics,	45
		Total.	147
3. <i>Contributing to Food.</i>			
Bakers,	39	10. <i>Unclassified Residue of Blacks.</i>	
Butchers,	6	Apprentices,	8F 43
Confectioners,	4	House servants,	3,384F 1,888
Cooks,	11F	Laborers,	378F 838
Fishermen,	15	Porters,	35
Fruiterers,	1F	Stevedores,	2
Gardeners,	3	Total.	3,770F 2,806
Huxters,	11F 0		
Market-sellers,	6F 0		
Pastry Cooks,	1F 0		
Cigar makers,	5	11. <i>Superannuated and Disabled.</i>	
Total.	30F 75	54 Females	38
		FREE COLORED.	
4. <i>Contributing to Furniture.</i>		1. <i>Contributing to Building.</i>	
Cabinet makers,	8	Bricklayers,	10
Tinners,	3	Carpenters,	27
Upholsterers,	1	Painters,	4
Total.	12	Ship-carpenters,	6
		Total.	47

## FREE COLORED.

2. Contributing to Clothing.		8. Contributing to Navigation.	
Barbers,	14	Seamen.	1
Boot makers,	3		
Dry good dealers,	1	9. Unclassified Mechanics.	
Laundresses,	45F	0 Black-smiths,	4
Mantua-makers,	128F	0 Coopers,	2
Milliners,		7 Copper-smiths,	1
Seamstresses,	68F	0 Mechanics.	2
Shoe-makers,	14		—
Tailors,	6F	Total.	9
Upholsterers,	1		
Total.	247F	10. Unclassified Residue of Free Colored.	
	82	Apprentices,	7F 14
3. Contributing to Food.		House servants,	28F 9
Bakers,		1 Janitors,	1
Butchers,		4 Laborers,	2F 19
Confectioners,	2F	2 Millers,	1
Cooks,		16 Porters,	5
Fruiterers,	1F	1 Stevedores,	1
Fishermen,		14 Store keepers,	5
Hotel-keepers,	1F	1 Wood factors.	3
House-keepers,	4F		—
Huxters,	4	Total.	37F 58
Market-dealers,	4F		
Pastry cooks,	16F	11. Superannuated.	
Cigar makers,	1	4 Females.	1
Tavern-keepers,	1		
Total.	28F		36
4. Contributing to Furniture.			
Timmers.	1		
5. Contributing to Health.			
Nurses,	10F		0
Sextons,			4
Total.	10F		4
6. Contributing to Locomotion.			
Coachmen,	4		
Draymen,	11		
Livery-stable-keepers,	3		
Saddlers,	1		
Wheel-wrights,	1		
Total.	20		
7. Contributing to Machinery.			
Mill-wrights,	5		

## LEGAL VOTERS OF THE POPULATION.

THE requisitions necessary to entitle an individual in the City of Charleston to exercise the right of suffrage, are that he should be a citizen of the United States, have lived in the State two years previous to the election, and in the City six months, or be possessed of a town lot at least six months before the time of voting; absence from the City, provided the individual goes with the intent of returning, does not debar him the privilege of voting. The age requisite for exercising the right of suffrage is twenty-one. The number of white inhabitants in the City of this age and over, according to the enumeration but recently completed, were 8,235, of which number 4,127 were males and 4,108 females. In elections appertaining to the City, it is likewise requisite that each voter should have registered his name and residence in the office of the City Treasurer one month prior to the election. The City Council, not long since, caused these names to be entered alphabetically into four volumes—one for each Ward—as books of reference for the managers of elections in cases of difficulty occurring at the polls as regards the right of any individual to vote. This system of registration commences from 1823, and from the volumes just referred to, we find that in a period of seven years, from 1823 to 1830, that there were 2,766 names registered, and from 1830 to 1848 inclusive, a period of eighteen years, there were 4,268, giving for total names registered in twenty-five years 7,034, an average of 281 annually.

From the ascertained number of legal voters by the recent Census, and the recorded votes for Mayor and Representatives in 1848 we have compiled the table, page 38, showing the per cent. that the legal voters

bear to the whole white population, and the per cent. of votes given to the number entitled to vote—or to what extent the inhabitants exercise their right of suffrage.

The largest number of votes ever polled in the City prior to 1847 were 2,069 in 1832 or 16.12 per cent. of the population, and 62.58 per cent. of the males over 21 years of age. At the election for Mayor and Aldermen in 1848, the total votes given were 1,814 or 12.78 per cent. of the entire white population, and 66.08 per cent. of votes given, to the legal voters; and in the same year, one month after, at the election for State Senator and Representatives, the total votes polled were 2,374 or 16.73 per cent. of the population, and 86.48 per cent. of votes given, to the legal voters. This increase of 20.48 per cent. in the latter election is in some measure attributable to its taking place in October, by which time all those absent during the Summer on business or pleasure have returned; and likewise to the excitement caused by the Presidential election.

The table, page 39, exhibits the votes given for Mayor for 19 years, and has been compiled for those who may desire, at some future period, to investigate further this interesting subject.

*Statement of the number and proportion per cent. of the Votes given in the several Wards in 1848, and the number in 1832 and 1847.*

WARD	ELECTION OF MAYOR, 1848.						ELECTION OF STATE SENATOR AND REPRESENTATIVES FOR 1848.					
	Legal Voters.			Votes given.			Legal Voters.			Votes given.		
	Number	In each 100 population.	In each 100 legal voters.	Number	In each 100 population.	In each 100 legal voters.	Number	In each 100 population.	In each 100 legal voters.	Number	In each 100 population.	In each 100 legal voters.
1	497	21.54	63.96	318	13.78	63.96	497	21.54	91.14	454	19.67	91.14
2	499	19.35	63.32	316	12.21	63.32	499	19.35	78.55	392	15.20	78.55
3	763	19.57	79.42	606	15.54	79.42	763	19.57	90.30	689	17.67	90.30
4	986	18.24	53.21	574	10.58	53.21	986	18.24	85.09	839	15.52	85.09
Total	2,745	19.39	66.08	1,814	12.08	66.08	2,745	19.39	86.48	2,374	16.73	86.48

*Statement of Votes given for Mayor, from 1830 to 1848 inclusive.*

Years.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.		UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.		Scattering.
	Votes given.	Names.	Votes received.	Majority.	
1830	1,592	J. R. Pringle,	838	84	754
1831	1,972	H. L. Pinckney,	1,040	108	932
1832	2,062	H. L. Pinckney,	1,112	162	950
1833	1,224	E. W. North,	1,221		No opposition.
1834	1,491	E. W. North,	1,491		No opposition.
1835	735	E. W. North,	735		No opposition.
1836	767	R. Y. Hayne,	767		No opposition.
1837	1,427	H. L. Pinckney,	781	135	646
1838	1,519	H. L. Pinckney,	600	25	575
1839	458	H. L. Pinckney,	458		No opposition.
1840	1,532	J. F. Mintzing,	687	329	358
1841	1,566	J. F. Mintzing,	1,053	540	513
1842	974	John Schnierle,	974		No opposition.
1843	1,013	John Schnierle,	1,013		No opposition.
1844	334	John Schnierle,	334		No opposition.
1845	664	John Schnierle,	664		No opposition.
1846	1,487	T. L. Hutchinson,	769	51	718
1847	2,089	T. L. Hutchinson,	1,162	235	927
1848	1,665	T. L. Hutchinson,	966	267	699
					344
					487

## PUBLIC CHARITIES.

IN endeavoring to make some estimate of the amounts which have been and are expended in this community for benevolent purposes, it is not pretended to convey the idea that anything like the sums really devoted to these purposes by the benevolent and charitable have been accurately ascertained. A large amount is annually contributed by churches and individuals for temporary aid to one or other of the charitable, moral or religious associations, of which sums no record can be kept; they serve the purpose for which they were intended and are forgotten, save by those who have received the benefit. The daily calls thus made upon the community are promptly responded to, and could the aggregate of the amounts so expended be ascertained, it would equal, if not exceed, the sums which are ostensibly known.

The sums annually devoted to benevolent purposes is large, if it be considered that it is contributed by a white population of only 14,187 persons, and is destined solely for the relief only of the whites and free colored, whose number only reaches 15,679. The slave population requires no relief from public charities; in old age and decrepitude they become a charge upon the master, by whom it is borne with alacrity and cheerfulness. Neither is it believed that the following list contains the names or charities of all the benevolent or moral associations that exist in the community. There are many smaller societies connected with the various churches, the names and objects of which are only known to the benevolent founders and the recipients of their charity, which each expend annually one to three hundred dollars in the relief of poverty and sickness. The names of some of the larger and more wealthy

societies have also been omitted from the inability to obtain the accurate knowledge that was desirable. In almost all instances applications to the officers of the several societies for information as to the amount of their annual charities have been met with prompt and cheerful acquiescence, in no case has information been refused, in a few only has it been promised, but withheld, perhaps, chiefly from the want of time on the part of the officers to overlook their books.

The following table exhibits the name and date of foundation of the charitable associations, with the amount of their annual charities.

Name of Society.	Date of Charter.	Amount annually expended in charity.
South-Carolina Society,	1736	\$8,305
St. Andrews' Society,		about 2,000
Fellowship Society,		2,790
German Friendly Society,		about 1,500
St. George's Society,		300
Society for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of the Protes- tant Episcopal Church of South-Carolina,		3,500
Mechanics Society,		900
Hebrew Orphan Society,	1801	1,300
Ladies' Benevolent Society,		800
Methodist Female Friendly Society,		238
I. O. O. F., of South-Ca- rolina, (four Lodges in Charleston) average an- nual charities for 7 years,		2,889 01
New England Society.		200

Besides these, there are other charitable associations which do not give money to their beneficiaries,

but who relieve their necessities in other and equally substantial ways, such as the distribution of food, fuel, clothing, supplying nurses during sickness, &c. &c. There is also another class of societies who have but a small stated income, and who expend no specified annual sum in charities, but which give succor and relief to distressed seamen, provide for them, when in port, a home free from the temptations and debaucheries of Sailor's boarding houses, and also procure for them the services of a regular pastor. Of the annual expenditures of these two classes of societies no estimate can be formed. Their annual income is limited, and when in need of funds in aid of their charitable purposes, they are assisted by donations from individuals and collections from the various churches.

In some of the larger and more wealthy associations specified above, the annual charities are small in proportion to their income and their funds, in consequence of the small number of persons who come within the scope of their charities, of this number is the New England Society.

An effort was also made to ascertain the sums which had been given by private individuals for religious, charitable or educational purposes. The following table exhibits these amounts, so far as they could be ascertained :

Purpose.	Name of Donor.	Amount.
Charleston College—to found a Professorship—late Elias Horry,		\$10,000
“ “ “ “ contributed by citizens,		20,000
South Carolina Society—to increase its Funds—Gabriel Manigault,		22,222 22
Hibernian Society,—for relief of distressed Emigrants—Judge Burke,		10,000
Medical Society of South Carolina—to establish a Hospital—Thomas Roper. Estimated.		40,000
City Council—to establish a Dispensary—Alexander Shirras. Estimated.		15,000

Purpose.	Name of Donor.	Amount.
City Council—to establish a Foundling Hospital—Miss Aiken.		
Estimated. - - - - -		5,000
Orphan House—to establish a fund for its support,		61,809 06
Charleston Port Society—to support a Minister for Seamen—		
John Hoff, - - - - -		10,000
Society for relief of Widows and Orphans of Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina—for the relief and support of distressed, disabled, and superannuate Ministers of the P. E. Church in South Carolina—Francis Withers,		20,000
South Carolina Society—donations to 1845, from various sources.		19,298 41

Of the above donations, those which are marked “estimated” were gifts of real estate, the value of which has been calculated by the amount of interest which it produces.

Of the public charities of the city, the most noble and beneficent is the Orphan House. Under the Act of the Legislature of 1783 incorporating the City of Charleston, the care of providing for the poor and educating and maintaining poor orphan children was devolved upon the City Council. In 1790 the City Council passed an Ordinance for the “establishment of an Orphan House in Charleston, for the purpose of supporting and educating poor orphan children, and those of poor, distressed and disabled parents who were unable to support and maintain them.” Under this Ordinance the corner stone of the present edifice was laid by John Huger, Esq., Intendant of Charleston, on the 12th November, 1792, and the building having been completed, the Commissioners on 18th October, 1794, introduced into the institution 115 children, the objects of the charity. The number of orphan children who have been received into the institution, nurtured and educated, since its origin, have a little exceeded sixteen hundred. The number in it at any time have never been less than 102 children, the greatest number 175; the latter was too many for comfortable accommodation. The female children and boys under seven

years of age occupy one wing of the building—the larger boys the other. The officers consist of a Steward, Matron, School-master, School-mistress, Sewing-mistress, and five female nurses. No adult male resides within the walls of the institution but the Steward. The institution is governed by a Board of Commissioners, annually elected by Council, who meet weekly and regulate its affairs, superintend the conduct of the officers and admit children. The Commissioners appoint a board of Ladies, Commissioners, who aid them in superintending the domestic economy of the house, attend to the management of the female departments, the clothing of the children, washing, mending, and such various duties as pertain most to female superintendence. The ladies meet weekly, and enter in a book their recommendations to the Board of Commissioners, and inform them of the domestic wants of the institution. There is a male school on the premises, out of the walls, but within the enclosure of the house, and a female school within the walls. In both, the ordinary branches of English education are taught; the boys are also employed in keeping the premises clean, grinding corn, &c., and the girls are taught sewing, washing, &c. If a boy exhibits talents, combined with high character, which attract the notice of his teachers, and of the Commissioners, he is sent to the High School of Charleston for preparatory College education either in Columbia or Charleston. The liberality of the City Council has provided for his education at the High School and Charleston College—the State of South Carolina at the Columbia College. There is a Sunday School in the institution, managed and attended to by a superintendent and male and female teachers from various churches in the city; also an infant Sunday school. The health of the children is remarkable,

arising partly from locality, food, cleanliness, regular habits, confinement within the large enclosure, where exercise can be freely taken, and partly from prompt, experienced and skilful medical supervision. The average mortality for a series of years would not exceed 1.50 per cent., which is extraordinary, when it is considered that the children are taken from the poorest classes of society and predisposed to disease from previous scanty, unwholesome food, defect of attention, poverty, distress, &c. The boys are apprenticed out to trades or mercantile pursuits, in the city or country, at about the age of 14 years, and are bound until 21 years of age. The girls are apprenticed to female occupations, or as assistants in families, until the age of 18 years, when free by law. Most of the latter turn out well; marry and settle down quietly as respectable mothers of families. The instances to the contrary are few. Many boys from the institution have been an honor and ornament to it. Several have attained high rank in the Navy, at the Bar, in the Legislature, in the Pulpit, in the Medical profession, and as Classical Instructors. Within the walls of the inclosure a Chapel has been erected, in which services are performed on every Sabbath, in the morning by one of the Commissioners in rotation, in the afternoon by the Ministers of one or other of the various Churches.

An effort also has been made to ascertain the amounts devoted to religious purposes annually in the community, but it was found impracticable to obtain such information as could give an accurate idea of, or even an approximation to the sum expended for this purpose, and the purpose was reluctantly abandoned.

## PAUPERISM.

PAUPERISM is the inevitable accompaniment of cities; in extent and degree it varies much in different places. There are two classes of persons in this city who receive the benefits of public charity. 1. Those who are admitted into the Poor House, and are there supported. 2. Those who receive daily stipulated quantities of food distributed from the house, but who live at their own homes. The first are denominated paupers, the second out-door pensioners. In addition to these two classes of paupers, there is attached to the Poor House, and in the same building, a Hospital into which are received all such sick persons as may apply for admission; and within the same inclosure, in a separate building, is a lunatic department, for the use and benefit of the pauper lunatics of the city. The management of the whole pauper system is committed to the charge of twelve citizens, appointed annually by the City Council, and called Commissioners of the Poor. The board, thus constituted, has charge of all that pertains to the government of the Pauper, Hospital and Lunatic departments. They also regulate the admissions into the house, the number of out-door pensioners, and the quantity of food distributed among them. In addition to these charitable purposes the institution is used, in a measure, as a house of correction for the lighter classes of offences decided every morning in the Mayor's Court, such as drunkenness, riotous and disorderly conduct, &c. &c. From these several purposes to which the institution is applied, the number of persons admitted annually into the house far exceed the number of those who apply for admission from poverty or inability to obtain the means of subsistence. The records of the house, however, do not distinguish

the different classes of admissions, they have, therefore, necessarily been placed under one and the same head. The tables which follow have been compiled from the records of the house, and contain as many facts as could be obtained. In the following table will be found the number of persons received into the house for 18 years, including those admitted as paupers, as sick, as lunatics, and for punishment :

Years	NUMBER OF PERSONS.				HOW DISPOSED OF.			
	In the house.	Admitted	Born.	Total	Discharged or Eloped.	Indented.	Died.	Remaining.
1830	112	440	"	552	392	"	38	112
1831	105	349	"	454	275	"	25	105
1832	107	350	1	458	347	"	25	107
1833	114	346	"	460	294	2	29	114
1834	127	341	2	470	282	3	52	127
1835	103	371	1	475	299	4	32	103
1836	84	373	"	457	307	"	76	84
1837	88	340	"	428	345	3	40	88
1838	115	357	1	473	260	2	101	115
1839	112	595	"	707	501	1	72	112
Total.	1,067	3,862	5	4,934	3,302		490	1,067
Av'age.	106	386		493	330		49	106
1840	91	501	"	592	456	2	55	91
1841	94	426	1	521	423	"	23	94
1842	102	322	"	424	295	"	12	102
1843	104	351	2	457	302	"	30	104
1844	95	428	"	523	398	"	24	95
1845	110	314	"	424	315	1	24	110
1846	96	354	2	452	315	"	22	96
1847	114	352	4	470	343	4	19	114
1848	88	410	1	499	354	"	23	88
Total.	894	3,453	10	4,362	3,201	7	232	894
Av'age.	99	384	1.1	486	356		25	99

The largest number of persons in the house at any one time amounted to 162, in 1827; the smallest number was 75, in 1841. In the ten years, 1830-39, the largest number of admissions into the house were in 1839—the smallest number was in 1837. The mean number in the house in the series of years were very nearly equal; and the mean number admitted, in the two

series, was very nearly the same—the difference being only seven. The greatest difference in the two series of years is in the average number of deaths, being within one of being twice as large in the first series as in the second.

The following table exhibits the number of persons admitted in the house during nineteen years—from 1830 to 1848; the number of persons who received relief as out-door pensioners; the number who received relief as transient poor; and the number of paupers, permanent residents of the city.

Year.	Out-door Pensioners.	Admissions into Poor House.	Total.	Transient Poor.	Permanent Poor.	Total.
1830	254	440	694	347	347	694
1831	236	349	585	291	294	585
1832	275	350	625	295	330	625
1833	255	346	601	284	317	601
1834	178	341	519	284	235	519
1835	198	371	569	301	268	569
1836	187	373	560	314	246	560
1837	162	348	502	296	206	502
1838	122	357	479	329	150	479
1839	130	595	725	535	190	725
1840	124	501	625	443	182	625
1841	162	426	588	378	210	588
1842	161	322	483	281	202	583
1843	182	351	533	303	230	533
1844	138	428	566	366	200	566
1845	141	314	455	280	175	455
1846	139	354	493	304	189	493
1847	155	352	507	294	213	507
1848	153	410	563	347	216	563
Totals.	3,352	7,320	10,672	6,272	4,400	10,672

## SEXES.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1830	418	276	694
1831	345	240	585
1832	383	242	625
1833	363	238	601
1834	322	197	519
1835	317	252	569
1836	312	248	560
1837	262	240	502
1838	243	236	479
1839	418	307	725

SEXES—*Continued.*

Year.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1840	331	294	625
1841	304	284	588
1842	246	237	483
1843	326	207	533
1844	365	201	566
1845	262	193	455
1846	251	242	493
1847	267	240	507
1848	304	259	563
Totals.	6,039	4,633	10,672

The next table exhibits the places of birth of the paupers who received admission into the house, and of those who received out-door relief. It will be seen from this table, that of the former, the largest number were born out of Charleston; of the latter, the largest number were natives.

## PAUPERISM.

Year.	BORN IN UNITED STATES.		BORN OUT OF THE U. STATES.		Unknown.	Total admitted into Poor House.
	In Charleston.	Out of Charleston.	In Ireland.	In other places.		
1830	93	147	83	117		440
1831	58	114	71	106		349
1832	55	112	83	100		350
1833	62	109	56	119		346
1834	57	112	56	116		341
1835	70	142	52	107		371
1836	59	143	72	98	1	373
1837	44	113	78	105		340
1838	28	116	93	120		357
1839	60	186	187	162		595
1840	58	164	148	131		501
1841	48	91	165	122		426
1842	41	94	91	96		322
1843	48	96	105	102		351
1844	62	101	126	139		428
1845	34	61	108	110	1	314
1846	50	109	106	89		354
1847	58	103	115	75	1	352
1848	63	107	164	74	2	410
Total	1,048	2,220	1,959	2,088	5	7,320

## OUT-DOOR PENSIONERS.

Year.	BORN IN UNITED STATES.		BORN OUT OF THE U. STATES.		Unknown.	Total Relieved.
	In Charles-ton.	Out of Charles-ton.	In Ireland.	In other places.		
1830	132	69	21	32		254
1831	127	67	16	26		236
1832	139	88	19	29		275
1833	126	73	21	35		255
1834	73	74	12	19		178
1835	80	85	16	17		198
1836	87	79	7	14		187
1837	75	59	7	21		162
1838	80	31	4	7		122
1839	64	30	8	28		130
1840	55	44	10	15		124
1841	74	59	10	19		162
1842	79	47	16	19		161
1843	93	33	20	36		182
1844	84	27	13	14		138
1845	84	18	22	15	2	141
1846	74	25	25	15		139
1847	76	27	33	19		155
1848	81	26	34	12		153
Total	1,683	961	314	392	2	3,352

**COST OF PAUPERISM.**—According to the pauper system established in this State, an annual amount is contributed by the State towards the support of the transient poor of the city. The sum thus contributed is based upon a report made annually to the Legislature by the Commissioners of the Poor, of the number of persons receiving relief during the preceding year. The following table exhibits the total amount expended by the city for the support and relief of the Poor during six series of five years each, and also the amount contributed by the State during the same periods. The last series of five years present the income derived from the labor of the inmates during that period. It is to be regretted that the same information cannot be obtained for the preceding years—as the records of the house do not furnish this item.

Years.	Cost of Pauperism.	Income from labor.	Paid by State.	Net expense to City.
1819 to 1823	100,707 34	"	59,000	41,707 34
1824 to 1828	72,279 67	"	48,000	24,279 67
1829 to 1833	46,417 50	"	22,500	23,917 50
1834 to 1838	50,948 95	"	22,500	28,448 95
1839 to 1843	50,489 17	"	22,500	27,989 17
1844 to 1848	38,789 37	4,890 03	22,500	11,399 34

In the first period of five years, in the foregoing table, it will be seen that pauperism within the limits of the City of Charleston, cost the State and City, combined, the large sum of 100,707 34; whilst in the last five the cost was only 38,789 37; a diminution in the expense of pauperism, in a period of thirty years, of 61,917 97. The difference in the number of paupers now and for the first period, viz: from 1819 to 1824, varies but little, and cannot account for this vast difference in the expense of maintenance; it must be attributed, therefore, mainly to the zeal and economy with which the different boards of Commissioners have administered the affairs of the Institution. In the last five years the sum of 4,890 03 is given as the income from labor; if to this were added the value of the stone cracked, and from which the City draws the benefit in macadamizing the streets, (which valuation, however, is difficult to fix) it would be found that the net annual expense to the City for the support of the poor is very trifling, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars.

It has been stated above that no proper record has been kept of the annual admissions of Lunatics into the house. We are therefore only able to give the present numbers in the Lunatic department, and from the different wards in the City from which they have been sent.

WARDS.	WHITES.			SLAVES AND FREE COLORED.		
	Insane.	Idiotic.	Deaf and Dumb.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Deaf and Dumb.
1	3	0	1	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	1	1	2	0	0
4	17	0	3	0	0	1

## CRIME.

THE Courts which take cognizance of crimes and misdemeanors in the City of Charleston are the Courts of General Sessions. The City Court, the Magistrates Court, and the Police or Mayor's Court.

The Court of General Sessions have jurisdiction extending over the entire Judicial District of Charleston, and embraces the City within these limits. In this Court all manner of crimes and misdemeanors can be tried, except the trial of free negroes and slaves.

The City Court has jurisdiction only within the corporate limits of the City, and can only try offences against the City Ordinances, and all misdemeanors occurring within the City, such as assault, battery, grand and petit larcenies, &c.; the trial is always by jury.

The Magistrates Court has jurisdiction over the crimes and misdemeanors committed by free negroes and slaves, and extends to life. This Court is regulated by Statute of the State, and has jurisdiction throughout the Parishes of St. Philips and St. Michaels, embracing within these limits the City of Charleston. The only class of persons who can be criminally tried before this Court is that of persons of color, and the trial is by a jury of free-holders.

The Police or Mayor's Court is held daily by the Mayor for the trial of riotous and disorderly persons assaulting the peace of the City. This Court has the power to inflict corporal punishment, by whipping, on persons of color, for disturbing the peace of the City; and as an ex-officio Magistrate, the Mayor has power to apprehend and commit to jaol, by warrant, white persons committing crimes and misdemeanors within the city.

The District jaol is the common place for confining white persons guilty of offences, both for the City and District, and no separate record is kept discriminating between the two. Persons of color, under sentence of death, are also usually confined in this jaol.

The City Work House is the place of confinement, generally, for slaves who have committed misdemeanors, or who are detained for trial, and who are lodged for punishment. No accurate records distinguish the offences committed within the City from those committed without the corporate limits.

The City Guard House is used for the confinement of white persons disturbing the peace of the City, and of persons of color who may be found in the streets after the ringing of the last bell without written permission; and all persons so confined are tried at the Mayor's Court on the morning after their commitment.

The jurisdictions of the Court of General Sessions and City Court being concurrent for certain classes of offences, and the records of the jaol not discriminating between persons committed for offences in the City and without its limit, render it impossible for us to prepare any statistical information in regard to crime which would be satisfactory or could be relied upon.

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## EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION.

IN 1811 the Legislature of the State passed an Act authorizing the immediate establishment of Free schools throughout the State; allowing to each district as many schools as Representatives sent to the Gene-

ral Assembly. The allowance for each school was fixed at three hundred dollars, making an annual appropriation of \$37,000, which, at 5 per cent., would be the interest on a capital of \$740,000; this appears to be a liberal allowance, but it is entirely inadequate to carry out the object desired, particularly in those districts which cover a large extent of ground, and are thinly populated.

The number of Representatives from Charleston District being seventeen the sum of 5,100 is annually received to defray the expenses of five Free Schools, four of which are located in the City and one on the Neck. These schools are conducted by five teachers, three males and two females; the former receiving a salary of 1,200 each, and the latter 750 each. From this salary the teachers are required to furnish a school room, and often, owing to the poverty of the scholars, they are compelled to furnish books, no allowance being made by the State for this purpose, so that after all expenses are deducted the teacher receives but a trifling sum for the arduous duties of instructing from 80 to 100 pupils.

The whole Free School system is under the direction of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Legislature every three years for each election district. The Commissioners have the power of appointing Trustees to assist in the discharge of their duties—the services of both being gratuitous. They likewise have the following powers: 1. To fix the localities of schools. 2. To divide the election districts into divisions, assigning to each division one Commissioner with the delegated power of the Board and three Trustees. 3. To appoint school-masters, after having examined applicants, and to remove them if found to be unworthy the trust. 4. To decide on the admission of

scholars. 5. To arrange the system of instruction. 6. To unite the Free School fund, appropriated to their several Boards, with the funds of private schools for the purpose of instructing as many poor scholars as it will pay for. 7. To draw on the State Treasury for the sum due in favor of each teacher, naming him, the number of his school, division, and time of service. 8. To superintend, generally, the management of the schools in their respective districts. 9. On the fourth Monday in October, to make a regular return to the Legislature or to such person as the Legislature may appoint, of the number of months each school has been kept open ; of the number of scholars attending each ; and of the sums drawn on account of each school.

There are likewise penalties attached for the neglect of a Commissioner in the performance of any of the above duties ; but as long as there is no head to superintend the general movement of the whole system, we fear that but little benefit will accrue to the State from the present Free School system.

The following is the last report of the Commissioners for Charleston, and simply specifies the number of scholars, not even distinguishing between the males and females :

	Scholars.	Money expended.
School No. 1.	132	1200
“ 2	82	1200
“ 4	80	750
“ 5	100	750
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.	394	3900

The average time that these scholars remain at school is five years ; and the average cost of each, per annum, about \$10. They are instructed in orthography, reading, writing, grammar and arithmetic.

The High School of Charleston was founded by an Ordinance of the City Council in the year 1839, with a view of placing within the reach of every citizen, in connection with the College of Charleston, the means of giving his sons a complete liberal education, without the necessity of sending them away from under the parental eye and guardianship, and the wholesome and restraining influence of home, kindred and friends, during the most critical periods of their lives. The Ordinance ratifying the institution was ratified in May and the school went into operation on the first of July following: and in order to place the institution "on a firm and lasting foundation" the public faith of the City is pledged to pay annually, for one hundred years, the sum of one thousand dollars towards forming "a permanent and accumulating fund" for its benefit. The income arising from this fund, together with that derived from tuition, is to be expended for the improvement and enlargement of the school. The care and supervision of the school is lodged in a Board of Supervisors, consisting of the Mayor and four Aldermen of the City, (ex officio) and six Trustees of the College, who elect the Teachers and perform the other duties ordinarily assigned to such a Board, subject to the control and approval of the Council.

The course of study in this institution is extensive: embracing the English, French, and Classical Languages, together with Mathematics and the Natural Sciences. It is divided into two departments—the Classical and the English—into either of which boys can enter at the option of their parents.

According to the regulations adopted by the Board of Supervisors, boys are admitted as soon as they "can spell correctly, read fluently, and are acquainted with the four fundamental rules of Arithmetic." Scholars

usually enter at ten years of age, but some as early as eight or nine, and continue six or seven years, according as they go through a greater or less part of the course.

The building is located on the south side of Society street, and was erected in 1842, at an expense of 16,000 dollars. It is three stories high, the lower story forming a Chapel. The business of the institution is conducted by a Principal, who has entire control of the studies and discipline of the school, and by three assistants. The expense of tuition is fixed at \$10 per quarter. The average number of pupils in the school since its commencement has been between 130 and 150, and the whole number that have entered is very near eight hundred.

The Charleston College was chartered in 1791, with all the powers usually granted to Colleges. But for many years it existed rather as an Academy or Grammar School than a College. About the year 1824 it was revised as a Collegiate Institution, with a Grammar School attached, and continued so until the year 1837, when it was re-organized by an arrangement between the Trustees and the City Council, whereby a surrender of all the property of the College was made to the City Council, in trust, for the purpose of re-establishing and maintaining the Institution upon a more improved plan. The Council is chargeable with the expenses of the College in case of the inadequacy of tuition fees and other income of the College, and acquiring the right of appointing Trustees, and also of being represented in the Board by members of their own body. The arrangement, so made, was confirmed by an Act of the Legislature, and the College has since continued to flourish, and now gives every promise of complete success.

Two new Professorships have lately been established: one of Belles Letters, which is supported by the liberal subscription of the citizens of Charleston and its vicinity—the other of Natural History, which is maintained by the interest arising from the annual appropriation of one thousand dollars for the formation of a City College fund under the Ordinance of the 6th May, 1839, and which has been accumulating up to the present time.

The expense of tuition in this Institution is eighty dollars per annum, and the class of the present year numbers sixty-seven.

The only two Libraries of any extent in Charleston are the Charleston Library Society, incorporated in 1754, and the Apprentices' Library Society, instituted in 1824. In the fire which occurred in 1778 the Charleston Library was almost entirely destroyed—it is at present, however, in a flourishing condition and contains upwards of twenty thousand volumes. The Apprentices' Library contains about four thousand volumes—collected principally by donations. During the summer months Lectures are given on various branches of science, by one of its members, every two weeks; it is in a thriving condition, and well answers the purpose for which it was instituted.

There are three daily papers published in the City, each of which have a large circulation, and are ably conducted. There is likewise a Medical Journal published bi-monthly—the Southern Review published quarterly.

## COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

UNDER this head, more appropriately than any other, must the sources of the wealth of the City be arranged. Possessing but few manufacturing establishments, and therefore no intrinsic sources of wealth, it is to her commerce alone,—her exports, her imports,—her receipts and sales of produce from the interior, and the supply afforded in return—that she must depend for an increase of prosperity and wealth. No effort has ever been made hitherto to collect and arrange, in one connected series, all the attainable materials which go to make up this source of her prosperity. It has consequently been a work of much labor to bring together all the materials for the construction of the following tables. Some of it has been collected from private sources; some from published records and documents; and some from official sources.

For the information comprised under this head, embracing the subjects of Navigation and Tonnage, Imports, Exports, Crops, &c. &c., we are indebted to Mr. John B. DeSaussure, Factor of this City, whose practical knowledge of commercial matters is a sufficient guarantee of the accuracy of the tables. These are given as they have been furnished to us, without comment. They are so full as to afford in themselves almost a complete history of the commerce of Charleston, upon the subjects embraced in the tables.



DEPARTURES, including all vessels, whether cleared at the Custom House, or sailed without clearing.

1828	1829						1830						1831					
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.
Jan.							26	35	39	8	10	118	15	22	78	16	7	138
Feb.							18	31	29	10	7	95	19	28	70	16	7	140
Mar.							23	25	41	9	11	109	16	29	80	20	12	157
April	12	26	28	11	8	85	13	29	47	17	9	115	15	20	62	25	9	131
May	25	29	23	15	7	76	30	26	39	10	11	116	22	29	66	21	8	146
June	21	19	24	7	5	76	32	27	25	7	8	99	12	16	66	8	12	114
July	17	20	17	8	1	63	10	14	24	3	2	53	13	18	42	12	6	91
Aug.	8	10	32	5	1	55	6	8	34	5	1	54	13	7	24	8	3	55
Sept.	2	5	21	5	1	34	3	10	33	6	1	53	10	9	22	8	2	51
Oct.	14	13	11	7	5	50	11	12	24	3	2	52	11	17	36	8	6	78
Nov.	22	11	26	11	4	74	16	21	49	8	10	104	16	14	42	9	10	91
Dec.	38	27	26	6	10	107	29	24	63	17	7	140	21	19	49	12	11	112
Total	159	160	208	75	41	643	217	262	447	103	79	1108	183	228	637	163	93	1304



*Monthly Departures—continued.*

1832		1833		1834		1835			
Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.
19	29	52	8	10	118	26	40	65	2
36	33	71	6	9	137	28	29	55	4
30	34	85	7	12	125	27	39	58	4
19	33	87	8	13	160	25	37	79	4
16	22	46	12	17	113	32	32	61	5
21	28	63	9	4	125	32	28	34	4
13	16	28	4	1	62	17	22	20	2
6	12	20	6	1	45	10	17	25	2
10	9	36	3	3	61	8	19	19	2
9	14	20	5	9	57	18	24	16	1
17	24	27	6	12	86	26	33	51	4
24	32	46	7	12	121	23	43	59	3
Total	220	286	83	104	1274	Total	272	363	37
Jan.	19	29	52	8	118	Jan.	26	40	65
Feb.	36	33	71	6	137	Feb.	28	29	55
Mar.	30	34	85	7	125	Mar.	27	39	58
April	19	33	87	8	160	Apr.	25	37	79
May	16	22	46	12	113	May	32	32	61
June	21	28	63	9	125	June	32	28	34
July	13	16	28	4	62	July	17	22	20
Aug.	6	12	20	6	45	Aug.	10	17	25
Sept.	10	9	36	3	61	Sept.	8	19	19
Oct.	9	14	20	5	57	Oct.	18	24	16
Nov.	17	24	27	6	86	Nov.	26	33	51
Dec.	24	32	46	7	121	Dec.	23	43	59
Total	220	286	83	104	1274	Total	272	363	37
Jan.	30	30	57	5	132	Jan.	143	10	2
Feb.	34	30	71	10	145	Feb.	126	10	4
Mar.	25	40	72	6	159	Mar.	147	19	4
Apr.	17	31	77	4	145	Apr.	161	16	4
May	25	25	63	6	132	May	150	20	5
June	17	18	53	3	102	June	107	9	4
July	9	19	41	13	82	July	71	10	2
Aug.	13	16	23	10	62	Aug.	59	5	2
Sept.	7	18	27	6	58	Sept.	53	5	2
Oct.	14	24	22	1	69	Oct.	69	10	1
Nov.	19	21	36	4	94	Nov.	133	19	4
Dec.	40	31	49	1	142	Dec.	141	13	3
Total	250	303	591	30	1561	Total	1360	146	37



*Monthly Departures—continued.*

1836	1837	1838	1839	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.
Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	33	43	96	3	42	217
Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	26	41	122	1	41	231
Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	25	35	115	3	44	222
April	April	April	April	21	35	108	6	52	222
May	May	May	May	27	38	53	2	52	172
June	June	June	June	28	28	58	5	49	168
July	July	July	July	14	23	28	2	45	112
Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	8	22	35	2	41	108
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	5	17	23	2	38	85
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	9	22	26	1	47	105
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	19	27	62		53	161
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	23	33	77	3	55	191
Total	Total	Total	Total	238	364	803	30	559	1994
Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	36	45	104		21	206
Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	33	39	113	4	21	210
Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	22	46	119		27	214
April	April	April	April	31	39	91	3	21	185
May	May	May	May	30	33	87	5	33	188
June	June	June	June	27	30	68	4	28	157
July	July	July	July	19	27	53	2	22	123
Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	9	21	45	3	11	89
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	5	24	27	1	12	69
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	1	19	24		25	69
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	13	28	47	2	24	114
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	30	50	83		31	194
Total	Total	Total	Total	256	401	861	24	276	1818
Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	31	24	61		16	132
Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	18	42	70	1	13	144
Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	25	39	93	2	20	179
April	April	April	April	22	29	81	4	15	151
May	May	May	May	22	35	68	7	17	149
June	June	June	June	15	28	45	3	21	112
July	July	July	July	15	21	45	2	20	103
Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	14	16	40	2	15	87
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	9	25	39	1	10	84
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	12	31	31	2	21	97
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	21	28	68	2	24	143
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	30	47	90	5	26	198
Total	Total	Total	Total	234	365	731	31	218	1579
Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	26	39	50	1	21	137
Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	22	29	48	3	14	116
Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	40	40	77	3	14	174
April	April	April	April	25	36	70	5	15	151
May	May	May	May	26	26	58	4	17	131
June	June	June	June	21	28	42	2	19	112
July	July	July	July	16	26	49	1	16	108
Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	9	15	37		11	72
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	8	17	26		5	56
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	10	17	24	2	15	68
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	26	26	41	2	14	109
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	37	29	51		17	134
Total	Total	Total	Total	266	328	573	23	178	1368

*Monthly Arrivals—continued.*

	1840						1841						1842					
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steam boats	Total.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steam boats	Total.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steam boats	Total.
January	27	39	79	6	53	204	40	33	85	1	45	204	24	37	86	1	48	196
February	20	27	72	4	50	173	7	26	79	3	44	159	24	30	52	2	45	153
March	20	30	71	5	53	179	24	12	48	1	48	133	20	32	65	3	41	161
April	37	28	56	2	40	163	26	23	44	6	46	145	15	25	61		41	142
May	21	22	50	1	49	143	13	22	36	4	49	124	32	28	45	1	53	159
June	16	14	30		49	109	8	26	38		48	120	11	22	46	1	46	126
July	7	16	33		39	95	13	18	25	2	44	102	9	24	17		42	92
August	5	17	30		30	82	6	19	43	4	37	109	4	9	18	2	35	68
Sept'ber.	10	17	28	1	33	89	8	19	25		36	88	13	19	24	1	43	100
October	20	30	62	1	45	158	21	31	26	2	44	124	31	24	42	5	45	147
Nov'ber.	29	22	61	8	47	167	43	32	56	5	46	182	40	32	45	2	45	164
Dec'ber.	29	26	72	2	49	178	47	35	59		42	183	42	42	77	1	48	210
Total.	241	288	644	30	537	1740	256	296	564	28	529	1673	265	324	578	19	532	1718



*Monthly Arrivals—continued.*

1843	1844	1845	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.
January	January	January	65	35	76	4	68	248
February	February	February	27	18	56	1	60	162
March	March	March	37	29	77	2	69	214
April	April	April	27	16	57	1	69	170
May	May	May	40	29	44		65	178
June	June	June	15	17	34	2	66	134
July	July	July	14	18	27	2	63	124
August	August	August	11	22	28		63	124
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	26	19	32		63	140
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	34	23	44	1	68	170
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	32	28	46	4	66	176
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	31	25	54	1	57	168
Total	Total	Total	359	279	575	18	777	2008
January	January	January	27	28	76		54	185
February	February	February	46	32	56	2	52	188
March	March	March	22	29	77	2	57	187
April	April	April	34	24	52	1	57	168
May	May	May	13	14	38	2	54	121
June	June	June	16	17	35	2	50	120
July	July	July	13	26	34	1	53	127
August	August	August	6	14	30	1	45	96
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	19	21	23	1	42	106
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	36	25	39	1	54	155
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	37	29	58	7	52	183
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	22	23	65	2	72	184
Total	Total	Total	291	282	583	22	642	1820
January	January	January	52	34	68	1	46	201
February	February	February	25	28	53	1	42	149
March	March	March	22	20	54		43	139
April	April	April	28	29	51		46	154
May	May	May	28	23	44		45	140
June	June	June	13	37	31		52	133
July	July	July	5	17	28		52	102
August	August	August	3	14	18		50	85
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	13	24	24		49	110
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	30	23	60	4	55	173
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	42	36	51	3	55	187
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	31	21	61	1	56	170
Total	Total	Total	292	306	543	10	591	1742

*Monthly Departures—continued.*

	1843	1844						1845					
		Total.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats
January	47	34	71				46	198	31	31	73	4	69
February	48	29	61			1	39	186	44	22	70	1	61
March	28	30	71			1	47	211	39	23	74	2	67
April	29	29	64				44	180	36	22	59		67
May	23	26	44			2	46	154	37	24	42	1	66
June	28	26	31				53	138	29	23	44	1	65
July	10	26	31				49	116	16	24	28	2	62
August	2	14	22				51	89	14	15	30		65
Sept.	4	15	24				51	94	11	19	31		63
October	14	20	32			2	53	121	27	18	28	1	68
Nov.	27	28	45				55	155	22	29	37	2	66
Dec.	25	32	46			1	56	160	32	22	56	1	57
Total	285	309	542			7	590	1733	338	272	572	15	776
								1853					
								636					
								20					
								592					
								280					
								325					
								1853					



*Monthly Departures—continued.*

1846	1847	1848	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Total.
Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	1	31	21	53	3	63	177
Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	3	36	21	44	1	58	190
Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	6	38	31	65	3	62	207
April	April	April	6	31	23	46	2	60	208
May	May	May	4	25	27	37	1	62	153
June	June	June	5	22	21	37		64	141
July	July	July	8	15	14	18		62	140
Aug.	Aug.	Aug.	5	18	20	24		62	106
Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	7	17	13	26		56	126
Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	8	23	27	28		59	142
Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	8	35	26	29		62	137
Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	7	33	21	41		62	155
Total	Total	Total	68	324	265	448	10	732	1882

NOTE.—In these tables Ships and Barques are rated as Ships; Galliot and Ketch rated as Brigs; Feluccas rated as Schooners.



OF THE ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS, THERE ARRIVED FROM

	Great Britain.			France.			The North of Europe.			The South of Europe.			West Indies.			All other Foreign Ports.		
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.
1828	24	15		1	7		3	4		1		24	3			2		
1829	50	28		6	13		12	9		2	1	51	1			1		
1830	54	24		12	7		6	15		2	3	69				3		
1831	54	33		2	6		8	9				57	8			3		
1832	46	33		6	10		13	7			1	70				3		
1833	32	22	1	4	3		3	4				37	1			6		
1834	47	17		12	7		8	8				30	5			1		
1835	46	14		11	8		7	9		1		53	1			4		
1836	55	11		16	6		5	6				40	1	1		6		
1837	55	7		12	5	1	1	1				52	4			8		
1838	73	6		18	9		4	5		2		47	1			1		
1839	50	6		7	3		7	5		1		45				6		
1840	65	9		14	1		5	3				82	2			6		
1841	44	8		11	4		10	8		1		86	1			1		
1842	53	10		28	4		13	7				75				2		
1843	80	5	3	18			17	12	2	1		116				5		
1844	71	9	3	14	1		15	6	3	6		94	1			8		
1845	74	7	2	11	1		11	2	2	5		72	5			8		
1846	56	4		6	3	1	10	5	1	6		96	4			8		
1847	89	7		14	6		6	3		4		74	8			5		
1848	59	8		8	2		3	4		6		74	3			5		

\* This year contains only 9 months, the months of January, February and March are wanting.

† Under this head are included the Arrivals of the daily line of Steamboats between Wilmington and Charleston, and between Savannah and Charleston.

*Number and Class of Vessels departing from the Port of Charleston, S. C., for 21 years, from 1st January to 31st December in each year; including all Vessels, whether cleared at the Custom House or not; Vessels coasting within the limits of the State, and Government Vessels excepted. Compiled from the Harbour Master's Records.*

	COASTWISE.						FOREIGN.						TOTAL.						UNITED STATES.						FOREIGN.					
	Steam Ships	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steam boats	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	SteamShips	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats
*1828		65	61	182	74	41		94	99	26	1	41		159	160	208	75	41		131	134	206	75	41		28	26	2		
1829		78	107	397	103	79		139	155	50		79		217	262	447	103	79		170	231	439	103	79		47	31	8		
1830		78	102	557	137	66		133	128	84	5	66		211	230	641	142	66		176	197	629	140	66		35	33	12	2	
1831		67	106	563	154	93		116	122	74	9	93		183	228	637	163	93		135	181	610	156	93		48	47	27	7	
1832		73	131	510	83	104		147	155	71		104		220	286	581	83	104		162	202	554	83	104		58	84	27		
1833		98	165	507	75	109		153	136	42	2	109		251	301	549	77	109		195	226	529	76	109		56	75	20	1	
1834		99	187	514	33	146		173	186	28	4	146		272	363	542	37	146		221	272	535	33	146		51	91	7	4	
1835		92	187	541	27	153		158	116	50	3	156		250	303	591	30	156		190	241	582	29	155		60	62	9	1	1
1836		96	195	523	22	176		170	133	50	1	178		266	328	573	23	178		197	271	556	22	178		69	57	17	1	
1837		91	227	671	27	215		143	138	60	4	218		234	365	731	31	218		170	297	708	27	217		64	68	23	4	1
1838		71	259	814	23	276		185	142	47	1	276		256	401	861	24	276		193	354	852	23	276		63	47	9	1	
1839		81	261	747	30	558		157	103	56		559		238	364	803	30	559		183	332	794	30	558		55	32	9		
1840		68	175	585	26	533		176	123	82	1	536		244	298	667	27	536		192	270	648	27	534		52	28	19	2	
1841		63	180	465	27	518		172	97	84	1	521		235	277	549	28	521		180	238	538	27	520		55	39	11	1	
1842		93	206	494	15	528		189	114	73	1	529		282	320	567	15	529		221	276	559	15	529		61	44	8		
1843		91	200	453	6	590		194	109	89	1	590		285	309	542	7	590		209	262	530	7	590		76	47	12		
1844		128	197	460	19	636		197	83	132	1	636		325	280	592	20	636		228	244	571	20	636		97	36	21		1
1845		143	216	484	10	775		195	56	88	5	775		338	272	572	15	775		269	241	557	15	775		69	31	15		
1846	15	161	205	460	5	753		149	62	75	4	756	15	310	267	535	9	756	15	245	246	522	7	756		65	21	13	2	
1847	28	156	163	432	8	759		2137	98	92	7	759	30	293	261	524	15	759	29	221	225	501	10	759	1	72	36	23	5	
1848	61	163	177	369	7	731		7	161	88	3	732	68	324	265	448	10	732	68	245	217	425	7	732		79	48	23	3	

OF THE VESSELS SAILING FOR FOREIGN PORTS, THERE SAILED FOR																							
Great Britain.				France.			The North of Europe.			The South of Europe.			West Indies.			All other Foreign Ports.							
Ships.		Brigs.		Ships.		Brigs.		Ships.		Brigs.		Ships.		Brigs.		Ships.		Schooners.		Sloops.		Steamboats	
Steamships																							
1828	69	30	15	13	5	15	1										2	3	24	1			
1829	89	28	30	25	15	42												3	54				
1830	107	39	13	19	11	35	1			4								2	27				
1831	89	49	17	11	6	11	1			2								1	48				
1832	103	47	28	26	12	18				3								2	56				
1833	92	32	32	15	21	11	1			1								5	70				
1834	94	28	34	23	32	31	1			1								6	86				
1835	94	15	31	13	26	19	1			12								2	45				
1836	88	10	36	21	31	16	3			3								2	70				
1837	84	9	40	9	14	26	4			9								2	82				
1838	116	9	45	25	17	26	3			6								3	72				
1839	102	5	31	15	16	15	3			4								5	60				
1840	111	9	36	15	28	30	1			3								3	62				
1841	85	13	42	5	36	12	1			4								2	62				
1842	86	12	63	7	26	24	1			2								2	65				
1843	120	8	45	13	24	23	5			1								3	61				
1844	127	14	37	1	20	19	7			4								6	45				
1845	124	9	41	5	22	16	3			1								2	82				
1846	79	3	38	8	15	8	3			3								3	36				
1847	78	7	26	6	15	18	1			11								6	49				
1848	109	8	17	5	21	20	3			19								8	31				

\* This year contains only nine months, the months of January, February and March are wanting.

† Under this head are included the Departures of the daily line of Steamboats between Wilmington and Charleston, and between Savannah and Charleston.



	TOTAL FOREIGN FLAGS.						Central America.		Guatemalitan.		Brazilian.		Russian.		Portuguese.		Haytian.		Genoese.		Mecklenburg.		Oldenburg.		Lubeck.		Mexican.		Hanover.		Sardinia.		Norway.	
	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamboats	Steam Ships	Schooners.	Schooners.	Schooners.	Sloop.	Brigs.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.	Brigs.	Brigs.	Brigs.	Brigs.	Brigs.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Brigs.	Brigs.	Brigs.	Brigs.	Brigs.	Ships.	Ships.	Brigs.	Ships.	Ships.	Ships.
1828	28	24	2																															
1829	41	38	11																															
1830	31	33	13	3																														
1831	45	49	27	6																														
1832	74	92	29																															
1833	45	73	20	1																														
1834	61	85	9	5																														
1835	57	64	9	1	1																													
1836	77	56	17	1																														
1837	61	67	25	4																														
1838	58	52	10	1																														
1839	56	32	8																															
1840	51	25	18																															
1841	62	39	12	1																														
1842	59	43	9																															
1843	86	50	12																															
1844	84	42	21																															
1845	76	27	16																															
1846	58	26	12	2																														
1847	82	35	24	5				1																										
1848	84	56	23	3																														

\*This year only contains nine months, the months of January, February and March are wanting.

## Tonnage Entered into South-Carolina from Foreign Ports.

	AMERICAN.				FOREIGN.				TOTAL.			
	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews. Men.   Boys.	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews. Men.   Boys.	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews. Men.   Boys.	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Crews. Men.   Boys.
1st. Oct. 1821 to 30th Sept. 1822		31,900			14,436			46,336				
" 1822 "	1823	30,485			23,300			53,785				
" 1823 "	1824	39,945			17,548			57,493				
" 1824 "	1825	29,373			16,323			45,696				
" 1825 "	1826	38,463			18,261			56,724				
" 1826 "	1827	38,665			25,418			64,083				
" 1827 "	1828	25,154			25,010			50,164				
" 1828 "	1829	27,696			23,597			51,293				
" 1829 "	1830	50,859			21,760			72,619				
" 1830 "	1831	24,379			29,011			53,390				
" 1831 "	1832	19,995			32,974			52,969				
" 1832 "	1833	17,831			32,012			49,843				
" 1833 "	1834	18,251			36,008			54,259				
" 1834 "	1835	22,466			30,938			53,404				
" 1835 "	1836	24,250			32,048			56,298				
" 1836 "	1837	26,032			32,656			58,688				
" 1837 "	1838	37,242			27,356			64,598				
" 1838 "	1839	26,522	1,263	94	27,674	1,174	240	54,196	2,437			249
" 1839 "	1840	36,695	1,596	80	23,950	951	257	60,645	2,547			230
" 1840 "	1841	29,757	1,396	88	25,862	1,088	251	55,620	2,484			163
" 1841 "	1842	32,146	1,470	101	32,021	1,248	272	64,167	2,718			255
" 1842 " 30th June	1843	39,028	1,697	116	41,055	1,502	288	80,083	3,199			335
1st July 1843 "	1844	28,604	1,318	152	47,239	1,805	315	75,843	3,123			308
" 1844 "	1845	40,334	1,823	98	31,856	1,248	306	72,190	3,071			179
" 1845 "	1846	33,096	1,429	76	25,622	964	238	58,718	2,393			197
" 1846 "	1847	38,974	1,670	102	36,261	1,334	283	75,235	3,004			239
" 1847 "	1848	27,434	1,184	117	35,073	1,369	255	62,507	2,553			199

The years 1831-2 to 1832-3 have been taken from "Pitkin's Statistics of the United States, and from that period from Official Documents.



Number and Class of Vessels engaged in Regular Lines as packet and passenger Lines, and as freight Lines between Charleston and the following Ports :

CLASS OF VESSELS.										TONNAGE.						
	Steam Ships.						Total.	Steam Ships.						Total Tons.		
	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Ketch.	Schooners.	Steamboats.		Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Ketch.	Schooners.	Steamboats.			
Havana and } West Indies }	1						{ 14	1,115						2,829		
Boston,							6							1,371		
New-York,	2	11	3	3		4	28	1,798	5,424	781	590	175	950	11,027		
Philadelphia,			2	8		5	13	1,200		763	2,092		1,450	2,950		
Providence,			1	1		6	2			196	300		600	346		
Baltimore,							6							600		
Wilmington,							4							1,538		
Savannah,			3			2	4			677	600		350	1,070		
New-Orleans.							4							1,627		
Totals.	5	11	9	24	1	26	84	4,113	5,424	2,417	4,829	175	3,792	23,358		

There are engaged in the Pilotage of Charleston Bar—

18 Full Branch Pilots

8 Second “ “

Employing nine Pilot Boats, with an aggregate tonnage of about 400 tons.

## TONNAGE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

	Registered Tonnage employed in the Fo- reign trade	Enrolled and Licensed Ton- nage employed in the Coasting trade.	Total Ton- nage.	
1789	5,385	2,081	7,466	} There being no record of the District Tonnage during these four years, the Ton- nage has been calculated on the amount of Duties collected during those years on Ton- nage.
1790	15,816	3,417	19,233	
1791	23,856	4,875	28,731	
1792	21,338	4,566	25,904	
1793	12,998	2,059	15,057	} NOTE OF SEYBERT'S.
1794	21,369	4,550	25,919	
1795	25,484	4,465	29,949	
1796	29,994	6,992	36,986	
1797	31,361	7,762	39,123	
1798	33,753	8,123	41,876	
1799	38,567	7,957	46,524	
1800	43,732	7,480	51,212	
1801	51,192	8,688	59,880	
1802	31,354	8,653	40,007	
1803	30,993	9,101	40,094	
1804	41,869	8,814	50,683	
1805	35,108	9,143	44,251	
1806	40,159	8,987	49,146	
1807	45,223	7,788	53,011	
1808	41,628	8,889	50,517	
1809	42,676	8,144	50,820	
1810	43,355	9,573	52,928	
1811	19,390	11,095	30,485	
1812	14,960	15,511	30,471	} War. “ “
1813	17,476	12,596	30,072	
1814	21,597	11,474	33,071	
1815	24,501	12,668	37,169	
1816	23,881	13,733	37,614	
1817	24,391			
1818	14,585			
1819	15,591			
1820	15,177			
1821	16,249			
1822	12,843			
1823	12,276			
1824	12,177			
1825	10,712			
1826	12,067			
1827	12,695			
1828	12,871			
1829	7,842			
1830	7,044			
1831	5,803			
1832	5,837	9,723	15,560	
1833	6,038	8,021	14,059	
1834	6,200	9,781	15,981	
1835	9,260	8,221	17,481	
1836	8,413	15,224	23,637	
1837	11,849	17,835	29,684	



3rd. Extends from Mobile Bay to the Rio Grande.

4th. Comprehends the entire Pacific coast of the United States, which was formed into a District at the last Session of Congress.

All vessels to be under the protection of the United States flag must be owned by citizens of the United States, and be commanded by a citizen thereof, and must be entered upon the records of the Collector of the Port where the vessel is owned, when they are entitled to such papers of nationality and protection as the owners desire. These papers are of three classes, viz :

**REGISTERED TONNAGE.**—To obtain which the vessel must be over 20 tons, and may then engage in the Foreign trade of the United States. Upon arriving at any port in the United States, from a Foreign voyage, the Captain must render to the Collector of the Port a manifest specifying the description and quantity of merchandise on board ; but a vessel under 30 tons cannot bring into the United States any dutiable merchandise.

If a vessel of Registered Tonnage sails from one port in the United States to another port in the United States, although both ports may lie within the limits of one of the Great Districts, such vessel must clear at the Custom House of the one port, and render to the Collector of the other a manifest specifying the description and quantity of the cargo on board.

If a vessel, having Registered papers, afterwards desires to engage in the Coasting trade of the United States, the Registered papers must be given up, and an Enrollment or License taken out.

The Registered papers of a vessel are of force so long as the owners remain the same, and no extensive change is made to the hull, or in the style of the rig-

ging ; but upon changes in either of these respects new papers must be taken out.

**ENROLLED TONNAGE.**—To obtain which the vessel must be over 20 tons, and may then engage in the Coasting trade of the United States, and in the Fisheries ; but cannot, under these papers, engage in the Foreign trade of the United States.

This class may trade between any of the ports lying within the limits of one of the Great Districts without clearing or entering at the Custom House of either port, or rendering any account of the cargo, except in certain cases hereafter specified ; but if sailing from a port within one of the Great Districts to a port within any of the other Great Districts, the vessel must clear at the one port, and render to the Collector of the other a manifest specifying the description and quantity of the cargo on board.

To engage in the Foreign trade of the United States, the papers of Enrollment must be given up, and a Register taken out.

Papers of Enrollment are of force until a change of owner, or extensive change in the hull or style of rigging, as in the case of Register's Tonnage.

**LICENSED TONNAGE.**—To obtain which the vessel must be not less than five, nor more than twenty tons, and may only engage in the Coasting trade of the United States, under similar regulations as to clearing and entering at the Custom House, as are of force for Enrolled Tonnage.

Licensed papers must be renewed annually.

All vessels of Enrolled and Licensed Tonnage engaged in the Coasting trade of the United States, may carry on such trade within the limits of any one of the four Great Districts without clearing or entering, or rendering any account of the cargo, provided there is not on board of such vessel,

Distilled Spirits, in casks, exceeding 500 gal.			
Wine	do	do	250 do
Wine	in bottles	do	100 doz.
Sugar, in casks or boxes,	do	3,000	lbs.
Tea, in chests or boxes,	do	500	do
Coffec, in casks or bags,	do	1,000	do

Foreign merchandise, in their original packages, exceeding in value \$400, or goods, wares and merchandise, being articles of Foreign growth or manufacture, whose aggregate value exceeds \$800.

Vessels under 40 tons cannot carry Slaves Coastwise.

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## DRY DOCK.

THE "Floating Dry Dock," in Charleston, has been pronounced by competent judges, one of whom has been engaged in the construction of similar Docks in New York, to be one of the best Docks of its kind in the United States. It is the "Balance Dock" of J. S. Gilbert's Patent; the plan adopted by Congress for the construction of floating docks for Government use.

We have been kindly furnished with the following particulars, at our request, by Mr. James Marsh, the proprietor.

The enterprise of the undertaking originated with himself, and was constructed with his own private means; it was built in Charleston by his own mechanics, under his own supervision, and was launched and went into operation in February, 1845.

The Dock is 160 feet in length, 52 feet in width, and 20 feet in depth; it can accommodate a vessel of 1,500

tons or over, provided the length of the vessel does not exceed 164 feet; it has docked a vessel of 1,000 tons burden and 164 feet long.

In docking, if desirable, it is not necessary for the vessel to unlade her cargo; the Dock has taken up at different periods the Steam Revenue Cutter Legare, and two other Revenue Cutters, with all their armament, &c., just as they arrived from sea, as well as several vessels with their cargoes on board, just from sea.

The operations of the Dock are performed by a steam engine of five horse power, the time requisite for taking a vessel up is from two to three hours, depending upon the size of the vessel; and the time for floating out is from twenty to thirty minutes.

The preferable time for taking up a vessel is at high water, but if requisite, it can be done at low water by removing the Dock into the stream.

The following are the rates of Charges for vessels:

Forty cents per ton for taking up, with ten cents per ton per day during the time the vessel is in the dock; if the vessel has her cargo on board there is an additional charge of forty cents per ton on the cargo.

The best evidence we can give of the value of this enterprise and its beneficial results for the shipping at this port, is in the following list furnished us of the number and class of vessels which have been taken up in this Dock since it went into operation, now about four years since, many of which must necessarily have gone elsewhere to be repaired, with all the consequent loss of time and risk of sailing in an unseaworthy condition, but for the establishment of this Dock at Charleston.

Ships and Barques,	-	39
Brigs,	- - -	42
Steam Revenue Cutter,	-	1
Other Revenue Cutters,	-	2

Schooners,	-	-	32
Sloops,	-	-	5
Steam Boats,	-	-	45

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Total.	166 vessels.
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And we add with pleasure, as an evidence of the workman-like manner with which its operations have been conducted, that no accident has ever occurred to any vessel either in taking up or floating out, nor during the time they were repairing in the Dock, although several vessels have been in the Dock during severe gales.

*List of Vessels wrecked and totally lost on the Coast of South-Carolina.*

	VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	CARGO.	WHERE WRECKED.
1831	Schooner Arabella, " Harvest,	Howren, Post,	No cargo,	Georgetown Bar.
1832	30 Brig Amelia,	Dickinson,	Dry Goods and Sundries,	Folly Island.
1833	2 Ship Pennsylvania,	Paterson,	Dry Goods and Wine,	Cape Romain.
1835	12 Barque General Hand, Br. Barque Ann,	Siders, Tait,	Wine, Porcelain, Fruit, Cotton and Staves,	South Breakers.
1836	28 Steam Boat Charleston, 6 Schooner Wencee, 6 " Carolina Brutus, 6 " Ann Ancrum, 6 " John Stoney,	Bonnell, Jones, Kerrison, Peaty, Lehue,	Sundries, 300 Tierces Rice, 4,000 bushels Rough Rice, 270 Tierces Rice,	In Dock in Charleston, during a storm. Dewees' Breakers. " " " " " "
1837	19 Steam Boat Cheraw, 5 Ship Martha, 11 Barque Havre, Schooner Martha Pyatt, " Jonathan Lueas, Barque Meridian,	Fash, Greation, Higginson Symmons, Cheever, Perry,	No cargo, 250 bales Cotton, Dry Goods, Hardware, Coal and Salt, Bricks, Lime, Hay, Whiskey, 310 Barrels of Rice, Coal,	Folly Breakers. In Dock, in Charleston, during a storm. Bulls' Inlet. Port Royal. South Breakers. Coast. " " " " " "
1838	25 Schooner James Poyass, Br. Barque John Anderson,	Smith, Nye,	Assorted cargo, 170 Tierces Rice, 3,000 Sacks Salt,	South Breakers. " " " " " "
1839	12 Sloop Martha,	Lawrence,	Staves and Cedar Timber,	Drunken Dick Shoal.
1840	13 Schooner Margaret,	Kenyon,	220 Tierces Rice,	Charleston Bar.
1841	22 Sloop Mary, 22 French Ship Gravelle, British Barque John,	La Plume, Litchfield, Hobbs,	Sundries for Planters, Ballast, 3,000 Sacks Salt, Ship Timber,	" " " " " "
1842	12 Schooner Peruvian, 26 Brig General Sumter, 28 Schooner Ezra Wheeler, " Connecticut,	Gandy, Gibbs,	Rice and Lumber, Assorted cargo, 4,000 bushels Rough Rice,	South Breakers. " " " " " "
1843	12 Schooner Peruvian, 26 Brig General Sumter, 28 Schooner Ezra Wheeler, " Connecticut,	Gandy, Gibbs,	Rice and Lumber, Assorted cargo, 4,000 bushels Rough Rice,	Stono Breakers. Drunken Dick Shoal. Folly Island. Charleston Bar.

*List of Vessels wrecked—continued.*

	VESELS.	CAPTAIN.	CARGO.	WHERE WRECKED.
1843	February	Ship Claudius,	Coffee and Sundries,	Stono Breakers.
March	10 " Rosalind,	Scobia,	Ballast,	"
April	3 British Ship China,	Bray,	Salt,	Folly Breakers.
December	13 Brig Margaret Balfour,	Phillips,	1,800 Sacks and 30 Tons Salt,	South Breakers.
1844	January	18 Brig Alexander Watson,	3,000 bushels Rough Rice,	"
April	1 Schr. Brig Helen,	Miller,	Rail Road Iron,	St. Helena Bar.
December	2 Schooner President,	Simpson,	Coal, Bricks, and Sundries,	Bull's Breakers.
	" " Saml. Whitehead,	Young,	3,000 bushels Rough Rice,	Coast.
1845	January	14 " Martha,	200 Sacks Salt,	Cedar Island.
1846	February	7 " Elizabeth,	2,200 bushels Rough Rice,	In Dock, in Charleston, during a storm.
April	Pilot Boat Water Witch,	Detjens,		Drunken Dick Shoal.
September	20 Spanish Barque Jacobi,	Allen,	2,024 Boxes Sugar and Sundries,	South Breakers.
1847	August	Schooner James Hamilton,	Turpentine,	Santee Bar.

This paper has been compiled from a variety of private sources, compared with the Journals of the day, there being no regular public record of Marine casualties kept in Charleston; there may, therefore, be some trifling inaccuracies, and perhaps omissions, but they cannot be of material consequence.

## EXPORTS OF COTTON AND RICE, &amp;c.

DETAILED Tables of Exports of Cotton and Rice from the Port of Charleston, S. C., for 27 years; and of Lumber for 9 years.

1821-2				
From 1st October 1821 to 30th September 1822.				
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Total.	Tierces.
Great Britain,	24,636	74,707	99,343	14,745
France,	868	14,050	14,918	385
Hamburg,	- -	506	506	3,275
All other European Continental Ports,	6	2,543	2,549	6,654
New-York,	- -	7,132	7,132	11,030
All other U. S. Ports with the West Indies.	- -	5,602	5,602	42,072
Total.	25,510	104,540	130,050	78,161

1822-3				
From 1st October 1822 to 30th September 1823.				
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Total.	Total Tierces.
Great Britain,	25,391	90,162	115,553	15,981
France,	1,356	14,738	16,094	3,714
Hamburg,	- -	264	264	4,525
All other European Continental Ports,	- -	6,463	6,463	15,191
New-York,	- -	19,079	19,079	12,384
All other U. S. Ports with the West Indies.	- -	5,460	5,460	28,603
Total.	26,747	136,166	162,913	80,398

1823-4						
From 1st October 1823 to 30th September 1824.						
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.		
	S.Island	Upland.	Total.	Tierces.	Rough Rice. Bushels.	Total Tierces.
Great Britain,	21,713	80,297	102,010	21,677	*106,407	26,744
France,	2,919	24,454	27,373	3,434	- -	3,434
Hamburg,	- -	3	3	625	- -	625
All other European Continental Ports,	- -	469	469	9,187	- -	9,187
New-York,	- -	18,495	18,495	17,273	- -	17,273
All other U. S. Ports with West Indies.	- -	6,168	6,168	44,907	- -	44,907
Total.	24,632	129,886	154,518	97,103	106,407	102,170

\*The first cargo of Rough Rice exported from Charleston was in this year, and was shipped by the late Jonathan Lucas, Esq., in the Ship Cincinnatus, Capt. W. S. Sebor, bound for London. The invoice is dated 31st Oct., 1823, and the cargo consisted of 13,292 bushels. For this information we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Peter J. Barbot.

*Detailed Tables—continued.*

1824-5

From 1st October 1824 to 30th September 1825.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.		
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Total.	Tierces.	Rough Rice. Bushels.	Total Tierces.
Great Britain,	18,036	105,587	123,623	12,883	66,853	16,067
France,	217	8,545	8,762	3,353	- -	3,353
Hamburg,	- -	321	321	2,972	- -	2,972
All other European Continental Ports.	- -	2,896	2,896	19,606	- -	19,606
New-York,	- -	18,782	18,782	19,653	- -	19,653
All other U. S. Ports with West Indies.	- -	4,943	4,943	30,936	- -	30,936
Total.	18,253	141,074	159,327	89,403	66,853	92,587

1825-6

From 1st October 1825 to 30th September 1826.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.		
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Total.	Tierces.	Rough Rice. Bushels.	Total Tierces.
Great Britain,	11,142	91,148	102,290	7,463	128,750	13,594
France,	1,492	38,368	39,860	5,669	- -	5,669
Hamburg,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
All other European Continental Ports.	13	12,290	12,303	26,143	- -	26,143
New-York,	- -	13,424	13,424	12,528	- -	12,528
All other U. S. Ports with West Indies.	- -	9,313	9,313	37,259	- -	37,259
Total.	12,647	164,543	177,190	39,062	128,750	95,193

1826-7

From 1st October 1826 to 30th September 1827.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.		
	Sea Island.	Upland.	Total.	Tierces.	Rough Rice. Bushels.	Total Tierces.
Great Britain,	28,615	113,439	142,054	10,657	170,007	18,753
France,	3,209	29,313	32,522	7,928	- -	7,928
Hamburg,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
All other European Continental Ports.	4	10,133	10,137	34,403	- -	34,403
New-York,	- -	33,235	33,235	11,266	- -	11,266
All other U. S. Ports with West Indies.	- -	13,055	13,055	36,193	- -	36,193
Total.	31,828	199,175	231,003	100,447	170,007	108,543

*Detailed Tables—continued.*

1827-8

From 1st October 1827 to 30th September 1828.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.		
	S.Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	Rough Rice. Bushels.	Total Tierces.
Great Britain,	18,876	77,269	96,145	8,535	198,617	17,993
France,	3,874	19,055	22,929	10,851	- -	10,851
Hamburg,	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
All other European	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Continental Ports,	- -	3,194	3,194	35,053	- -	35,053
New-York,	- -	13,192	13,192	15,013	- -	15,013
All other U. S. Ports	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
with West Indies.	- -	12,177	12,177	42,179	- -	42,179
Total.	22,750	124,887	147,637	111,631	198,617	121,089

For the Tables of the foregoing seven years, from 1821-2 to 1827-8, with the exception of the Rough Rice Exports, we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. George Hervey for the use of a MS in which he made up the Exports regularly, from time to time, for a series of years, for his own private use and information.

The per centum on these seven years has not been calculated, as the Coastwise Exports could not be distinguished from the Foreign, under the head of "All other United States Ports and the West Indies;" although it will be perceived that in the recapitulation table, page 101, it has been assumed that the Cotton under that head went Coastwise, and the Rice Foreign.

1828-9

From 1st October 1828 to 30th September 1829.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.	
	S.Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.
Great Britain,	19,709	119,054	138,763	5,410	248,724	17,254	64.83	12.88
France,	3,330	30,517	33,847	9,955	- -	9,955	15.82	7.43
North of Eu- rope,	8	10,849	10,857	40,270	- -	40,270	5.07	30.07
South of Eu- rope,	- -	1,111	1,111	1,395	- -	1,395	.52	1.04
West Indies,	- -	- -	- -	23,590	- -	23,590	- -	17.62
Coastwise,	- -	29,450	29,450	31,567	- -	31,567	13.76	23.57
City Con- sumption,	- -	- -	- -	9,900	- -	9,900	- -	7.39
Total.	23,047	190,981	214,028	122,087	248,724	133,931	100.	100.

*Detailed Tables—continued.*

1829-30								
From 1st October 1829 to 30th September 1830.								
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
Great Britain,	14,286	120,534	134,820	8,069	171,834	16,252	64.37	12.95
France,	2,158	33,961	36,119	8,816	-	8,816	17.25	7.03
N. of Europe,	92	10,433	10,525	37,589	-	37,589	5.03	29.96
S. of Europe,	-	708	708	1,513	-	1,513	.34	1.20
West Indies,	-	-	-	22,275	-	22,275	-	17.75
Coastwise,	1,172	26,084	27,256	26,298	-	26,298	13.01	20.96
N. of Charl'ton								
S. of Charl'ton								
City Con- sumption.	-	-	-	2,760	-	2,760	-	2.20
	-	-	-	9,970	-	9,970	-	7.95
Total.	17,708	191,720	209,428	171,290	117,834	125,473	100.	100.

1830-1								
From 1st October 1830 to 30th September 1831.								
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S. Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total.	Pro. in 100 b's Exp'd. Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
Great Britain,	17,796	133,476	151,272	14,024	196,881	23,399	73.68	21.12
France,	801	10,587	11,388	7,785	-	7,785	5.55	7.03
N. of Europe,	-	2,362	2,362	15,694	-	15,694	1.15	14.17
S. of Europe,	-	1,702	1,702	-	-	-	.83	-
West Indies,	-	-	-	24,673	-	24,673	-	22.27
Coastwise,	1,666	36,817	38,483	26,311	-	26,311	18.75	23.75
N. of Charl'ton								
S. of Charl'ton								
City Con- sumption,	54	37	91	3,895	-	3,895	.04	3.52
Burnt,	-	-	-	9,014	-	9,014	-	8.14
	-	1,436	1,436	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	20,317	186,417	206,734	101,396	196,881	110,771	100.	100.

1831-2								
From 1st October 1831 to 30th September 1832.								
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
Great Britain,	14,094	124,589	138,683	11,701	240,792	23,167	63.25	18.24
France,	2,847	33,054	35,901	9,293	-	9,293	16.37	7.31
N. of Europe,	-	6,559	6,559	19,300	27,372	20,603	2.99	16.22
S. of Europe,	-	1,485	1,485	117	-	117	.68	.09
West Indies,	-	-	-	26,607	-	26,607	-	20.94
Coastwise,	1,302	35,346	36,648	33,825	-	33,825	16.71	26.63
N. of Charl'ton								
S. of Charl'ton								
City Con- sumption.	-	-	-	4,387	-	4,387	-	3.45
	-	-	-	9,042	-	9,042	-	7.12
Total.	18,243	201,033	219,276	114,272	268,164	127,041	100.	100.

*Detailed Tables—continued.*

1832-3									
From 1st October 1832 to 30th September 1833.									
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.	
Great Britain,	18,082	99,419	117,501	14,986	218,534	25,393	59.05	17.54	
France,	3,703	34,090	37,795	11,859	-	11,859	18.99	8.19	
N. of Europe,	-	9,447	9,447	23,237	96,668	27,840	4.75	19.22	
S. of Europe,	-	210	210	-	-	-	.11	-	
West Indies,	-	-	-	25,358	-	25,358	-	17.51	
Coastwise,	1,102	32,925	34,027	47,254	-	47,254	17.10	32.63	
City Con- sumption.	-	-	-	7,104	-	7,104	-	4.91	
Total.	22,889	176,091	198,980	129,798	315,202	144,806	100.	100.	

1833-4									
From 1st October 1833 to 30th September 1834.									
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.	
Great Britain,	12,181	130,076	142,257	2,587	305,497	17,134	55.23	14.15	
France,	4,968	42,235	47,203	8,291	-	8,291	18.33	6.85	
N. of Europe,	-	23,111	23,111	33,515	58,296	36,291	8.97	29.96	
S. of Europe,	-	2,537	2,537	314	-	314	.98	.26	
West Indies,	-	-	-	21,008	-	21,008	-	17.34	
Coastwise,	1,539	40,924	42,463	25,041	13,719	25,694	16.49	21.21	
N. of Charl'ton				6,058	-	6,058	-	5.00	
S. of Charl'ton				-	-	-	-	-	
City Con- sumption.	-	-	-	6,340	-	6,340	-	5.23	
Total.	18,688	238,883	257,571	103,154	377,512	121,130	100.	100.	

1834-5									
From 1st October 1834 to 30th September 1835.									
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.	
Great Britain,	12,990	95,635	108,625	292½	270,877	13,192	53.22	10.60	
France,	2,190	27,748	29,938	5,757½	-	5,757½	14.67	4.62	
N. of Europe,	-	15,068	15,068	28,197	46,707	30,421	7.38	24.44	
S. of Europe,	-	7,198	7,198	2,205	-	2,205	3.52	1.77	
West Indies,	-	-	-	23,949	10	23,949½	-	19.24	
Coastwise,	932	42,358	43,290	33,095	41,788	35,085	21.21	28.19	
N. of Charl'ton				7,665	-	7,665	-	6.16	
S. of Charl'ton				-	-	-	-	-	
City Con- sumption.	-	-	-	6,200	-	6,200	-	4.98	
Total.	16,112	188,007	204,119	107,361	359,382	124,475	100.	100.	

*Detailed Tables—continued.*

1835-6								
From 1st October 1835 to 30th September 1836.								
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.
Great Britain,	11,096	101,295	112,391	171	257,372	12,427	46.08	9.34
France,	4,035	52,869	56,904	10,061	-	10,061	23.33	7.56
N. of Europe,	-	21,083	21,083	27,068	99,380	31,800	8.65	23.89
S. of Europe,	-	5,114	5,114	196	-	196	2.10	.15
West Indies,	-	-	-	24,523	-	24,523	-	18.42
Coastwise, } N of Charl'ton }	729	47,669	48,398	36,303	29,407	37,703	19.84	28.33
S. of Charl'ton }	-	-	-	10,135	900	10,178	-	7.65
City Con- sumption.	-	-	-	6,200	-	6,200	-	4.66
Total.	15,860	228,030	243,890	114,657	387,059	133,088	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown, same time, Bales Cotton. 14,139 Bbls. Rice. about 250 Rough Rice, bush. 32,928

1836-7								
From 1st October 1836 to 30th September 1837.								
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.
Great Britain,	10,067	97,410	107,477	164	336,384	16,182	53.83	13.37
France,	2,085	43,386	45,471	8,680	-	8,680	22.78	7.17
N. of Europe,	-	12,022	12,022	15,934	176,424	24,335	6.02	20.11
S. of Europe,	-	822	822	109	-	109	.41	.09
West Indies,	-	463	463	24,497	-	24,497	.23	20.24
Coastwise, } N of Charl'ton }	269	33,138	33,407	30,944	22,999	32,039	16.73	26.48
S. of Charl'ton }	-	-	-	8,766	-	8,766	-	7.25
City Con- sumption,	-	-	-	6,400	-	6,400	-	5.29
Burnt,	-	430	430	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	12,421	187,671	200,092	95,494	535,807	121,008	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 8,670; Bbls. Rice, about 250; Rough Rice, 16,610.

1837-8								
From 1st October 1837 to 30th September 1838.								
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.
Great Britain,	14,598	143,614	158,212	1,083	195,165	10,377	52.09	11.67
France,	2,114	53,571	55,685	4,112	-	4,112	18.33	4.62
N. of Europe,	-	28,853	28,853	8,238	141,277	14,965	9.50	16.82
S. of Europe,	-	1,137	1,137	50	-	50	.37	.06
West Indies,	-	2,580	2,580	22,010	-	22,010	.85	24.74
Coastwise, } N of Charl'ton }	405	56,865	57,270	23,287	19,399	24,211	18.86	27.22
S. of Charl'ton }	-	-	-	6,626	-	6,626	-	7.45
City Con- sumption,	-	-	-	6,600	-	6,600	-	7.42
Total.	17,117	286,620	303,737	72,006	355,841	88,951	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Bales Cotton, 17,200; Bbls. Rice, about 250; R. Rice, 25,323.

*Detailed Tables—continued.*

1838-9									
From 1st October 1838 to 30th September 1839.									
BALES COTTON.				RICE.			PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.	
Great Britain,	8,355	111,131	119,486	10	360,526	17,177	56.17	16.09	
France,	1,620	29,045	30,665	6,192	-	6,192	14.42	5.80	
N. of Europe,	-	7,733	7,733	14,806	109,786	20,034	3.63	18.76	
S. of Europe,	-	24	24	37	-	37	.01	.03	
West Indies,	-	352	352	20,177	-	20,177	.17	18.90	
Coastwise,	537	53,917	54,454	26,570	22,950	27,663	25.60	25.91	
N of Charl'ton				8,632	-	8,632	-	8.09	
S. of Charl'ton				-	-	-	-	-	
City Con- sumption,	-	-	-	6,850	-	6,850	-	6.42	
Total.	10,512	202,202	212,714	83,274	493,262	106,762	100.	100.	

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 12,000; Bbls. Rice, about 250; R. Rice, 21,000 bush.

1839-40									
From 1st October 1839 to 30th September 1840.									
BALES COTTON.				RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.
GBritain	15,291	137,751	153,042	15	355,072	16,923	10,517	49.74	15.79
France,	4,019	58,898	62,917	7,876	-	7,876	-	20.45	7.35
North of Europe,	-	29,453	29,453	16,034	76,434	19,674	1,800	9.57	18.35
South of Europe,	-	801	801	381	-	381	-	.26	.36
West In- dies,	-	1,288	1,288	23,942	-	23,942	290,435	.42	22.34
Coast'e,	459	59,719	60,178	24,922	-	24,922	*	19.56	23.25
North of Chas'on.				-	-	-	-	-	-
South of Chas'on.				6,669	-	6,669	-	-	6.22
C'y Con- sump'n,	-	-	-	6,800	-	6,800	-	-	6.34
Total.	19,769	287,910	307,679	86,639	431,506	107,187	302,752	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 13,200; Bbls. Rice, about 250; Rough Rice, 10,342.

\* The Coastwise Exports could not be obtained.

*Detailed Tables—continued.*

1840-1									
From 1st October 1840 to 31st August 1841.									
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces	R. Rice.	Total.	Feet.	Pro. in 100 bls in Exp'd. Cotton	Prop'n 100 Tierce's Rice.
					Bushels.	Tierces.			
GBritain	9,109	91,240	100,349	1	365,697	17,415	42,597	45.09	16.21
France,	3,731	32,155	35,886	8,267	400	8,286	17,865	16.12	7.71
North of Europe,	-	22,305	22,305	22,199	89,495	26,461	21,616	10.02	24.63
South of Europe,	-	2,251	2,251	716	-	716	69,341	1.01	.67
West Indies,	-	257	257	22,388	-	22,388	1,683,638	.12	20.84
Coast'e,	930	60,589	61,519	20,035	15,489	20,773	-	27.64	19.33
North of Chas'on.									
South of Chas'on.									
C'y Consump'n,									
Burnt,	-	750	750	6,200	-	6,200	-	-	5.77
Total.	13,770	209,547	223,317	85,003	471,081	107,436	1,835,057	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 12,043; Bbls. Rice, about 250; Rough Rice, 21,677.

\* The Coastwise Exports could not be obtained.

1841-2									
From 1st September 1841 to 31st August 1842.									
BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces	R. Rice.	Total.	Feet.	Pro. in 100 bls in Exp'd. Cotton	Prop'n 100 Tierce's Rice.
					Bushels.	Tierces.			
GBritain	9,784	88,521	98,305	42	327,818	15,652	96,300	36.46	13.37
France,	4,335	71,169	75,504	5,545	-	5,545	209,589	28.01	4.73
North of Europe,	-	21,417	21,417	22,375	111,867	27,702	12,965	7.94	23.65
South of Europe,	-	3,193	3,193	880	6,000	1,166	179,136	1.19	1.00
West Indies,	-	405	405	25,674	-	25,674	870,161	.15	21.92
Coast'e,	341	70,442	70,783	29,003	2,870	29,140	-	26.25	24.88
North of Chas'on.									
South of Chas'on.									
C'y Consump'n,									
Burnt,	-	140	140	7,200	-	7,200	-	-	6.15
Total.	14,460	255,287	269,747	95,754	448,555	117,114	1,368,151	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 12,617; Bbls. Rice, about 250; R. Rice, 12,900 bushels.

\* The Coastwise Exports could not be obtained.

## CENSUS OF CHARLESTON.

*Detailed Tables—continued.*

1842-3

From 1st September 1842 to 31st August 1843.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.
GBritain	15,200	186,445	201,645	2,011	134,390	8,411	25,941	57.19	6.15
France,	1,151	52,574	53,725	11,275	58,251	14,049	152,495	15.24	10.26
North of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	15,646	15,646	20,471	92,705	24,885	8,400	4.44	18.18
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	2,260	2,260	437	8,672	850	104,337	.64	.62
WestInd-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dies,	-	110	110	23,380	-	23,380	1,091,483	.03	17.08
Coast'e,	681	78,523	79,204	50,199	6,519	50,509	*	22.46	36.90
North of							-		
Chas'on.							-		
South of	-	-	-	7,502	-	7,502	-	-	5.48
Chas'on.	-	-	-	7,300	-	7,300	-	-	5.33
C'y Con-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sump'n.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	17,032	335,558	352,590	122,575	300,537	136,886	1,382,656	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Bales Cotton, 12,956; Bbls. Rice, about 250; R. Rice, 26,974.

\* The Coastwise Exports could not be obtained.

1843-4

From 1st September 1843 to 31st August 1844.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.	
	S. Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Pro. in 100 bls Exp'd. Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.
GBritain	12,603	124,786	137,389	86	322,616	15,450	22,512	44.97	11.52
France,	2,440	34,180	36,620	8,809	24,344	9,968	53,181	11.99	7.43
North of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	7,324	7,324	27,145	136,635	33,651	10,100	2.40	25.09
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	-	-	203	-	203	337,791	-	.15
WestInd-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dies,	-	-	-	23,721	-	23,721	2,119,181	-	17.68
Coast'e,	1,148	123,023	124,171	36,239	5,027	36,478	*	40.64	27.19
North of							-		
Chas'on.							-		
South of	-	-	-	7,026	-	7,026	-	-	5.24
Chas'on.	-	-	-	7,650	-	7,650	-	-	5.70
C'y Con-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sump'n.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burnt,	-	1,066	1,066	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	16,191	290,379	306,570	110,879	488,622	134,147	2,542,765	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 15,391; Bbls. Rice, about 250; Rough Rice, 19,725.

\* The Coastwise Exports could not be obtained.

*Detailed Tables—continued.*

1844-5

From 1st September 1844 to 31st August 1845.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Prop'n in 100 bals Exp'd. Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
GBritain	16,265	202,353	218,618	99	350,774	16,802	13,344	51.82	14.12
France,	4,640	67,581	72,221	4,185	56,805	6,890	23,600	17.12	5.79
North of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	15,877	15,877	10,625	153,830	17,950	7,585	3.76	15.08
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	2,918	2,918	60	-	60	230,035	.69	.05
WestInd-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dies,	-	141	141	28,382	-	28,382	739,180	.03	23.84
Coast'e,	423	111,698	112,121	34,992	-	34,992	-	26.58	29.40
North of									
Chas'on.									
South of	-	-	-	5,978	-	5,978	-	-	5.02
Chas'on.	-	-	-	7,980	-	7,980	-	-	6.70
C'y Con-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sump'n.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burnt,	-	3,481	3,481	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	21,328	404,049	425,377	92,301	561,409	119,034	1,013,744	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 15,395; Bbls. Rice, about 250; Rough Rice, 35,511.

\* The Coastwise Exports could not be obtained.

1845-6

From 1st September 1845 to 31st August 1846.

	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.	
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Prop'n in 100 bals Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierc's Rice.
GBritain	12,824	104,246	117,070	2,233	203,523	11,924	527,658	43.67	10.82
France,	6,703	44,277	50,980	5,074	35,334	6,757	75,991	19.02	6.13
North of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	5,118	5,118	14,480	107,333	19,591	5,000	1.91	17.77
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	6,592	6,592	34	-	34	109,562	2.46	.03
WestInd-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dies,	-	-	-	16,217	40	16,219	710,883	-	14.72
Coast'e,	476	87,841	88,317	37,855	8,909	38,279	12,231,963	32.94	34.73
North of									
Chas'on.									
South of	-	-	-	7,811	-	7,811	-	-	7.09
Chas'on.	-	-	-	9,600	-	9,600	-	-	8.71
C'y Con-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sump'n.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	20,003	248,074	268,077	93,304	355,139	110,215	13,661,057	100.	100.

NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 3,852; Bbls. Rice, about 250; Rough Rice, 23,600.

*Detailed Tables—continued.*

1846-7										
From 1st September 1846 to 31st August 1847.										
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Prop'n in 100 bales Cotton	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's Rice.	
GBritain	7,915	113,747	121,662	20,808	303,175	35,245	42,526	35.05	23.83	
France,	2,954	48,498	51,452	11,451	32,173	12,983	50,051	14.82	8.78	
North of	-	-	8,794	8,794	9,688	154,015	17,022	41,980	2.53	11.51
Europe,	-	-	8,428	8,428	6	-	6	1,091,125	2.43	-
South of	-	-	-	-	24,017	-	24,017	1,318,826	-	16.23
Europe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WestIn-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
dies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast'e,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North of	698	156,064	156,762	40,365	9,395	40,812	9,136,808	45.17	27.59	
Chas'on.	-	-	-	-	7,846	-	7,846	-	-	5.30
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.76
Chas'on.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C'y Con-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sump'n.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	11,567	335,531	347,098	124,181	498,758	147,931	11,681,316	100.	100.	
NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 2,000; Bbls. Rice, 496; Rough Rice, 30,800.										

1847-8										
From 1st September 1847 to 31st August 1848.										
	BALES COTTON.			RICE.			LUMBER.	PER CENTUM.		
	S Island	Uplands.	Total.	Tierces.	R. Rice. Bushels.	Total. Tierces.	Feet.	Pro. in 100 bls Exp'd.	Prop'n in 100 Tierce's	
GBritain	12,987	140,103	153,090	4,846	232,303	15,908	478,675	51.44	12.55	
France,	2,358	27,221	29,579	5,563	24,630	6,736	85,750	9.94	5.31	
North of	-	-	11,390	11,390	13,157	163,486	20,942	235,217	3.83	16.52
Europe,	-	-	4,787	4,787	-	-	-	1,186,217	1.61	-
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WestIn-	-	-	-	-	20,844	-	20,844	1,776,451	-	16.44
dies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coast'e,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North of	685	98,061	98,746	42,052	1,960	42,145	15,931,436	33.18	33.25	
Chas'on.	-	-	-	-	9,448	-	9,448	-	-	7.45
South of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chas'on.	-	-	-	-	10,752	-	10,752	-	-	8.48
C'y Con-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sump'n.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burnt,	-	1,392	1,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	16,030	282,954	298,984	106,662	422,379	126,775	19,693,746	100.	100.	
NOTE—Exports from Georgetown. Cotton, 228; Bbls. Rice, 319; Rough Rice, 24,000 bushels.										

In the foregoing Tables, the six years from 1828-9 to 1833-4, have been compiled from careful comparisons of the different Commercial records published during that period; the remaining years have been made up from "The Courier Letter Sheet Prices Current."

The Rough Rice has been reduced to Tierces at the rate of 21 bushels to the Tierce.

EXPORTS--BALES COTTON.										PER CENTUM.		RECEIPTS AT CHARLESTON.		STOCK ON HAND LAST DAY IN THE YEAR.		COTTON CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.			
FOREIGN.		COASTWISE.		TOTAL FOREIGN AND COASTWISE.		TOTAL EXPORTS		Prop'n. in 100 bales exported.		Fo- reign.		Coast- wise.		Sea I. Upland.		S. Island.		Total Crop.	
S. Island	Upland.	S. Island	Upland.	S. Island	Upland.	S. Island	Upland.	S. Island	Upland.	S. Island	Upland.	S. Island	Upland.	S. Island	Upland.	S. Island	Upland.	S. Island	Upland.
1st Oct.	1819 to 30th Sept.	1820	-	-	-	21,484	125,475	146,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332,397	385,776	-	-
"	"	1821	-	-	-	24,622	98,673	123,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	344,089	379,599	-	-
"	"	1822	25,510	91,806	+	12,734	25,510	104,540	130,050	+	-	-	-	-	-	36,283	404,317	-	-
"	"	1823	26,747	111,627	"	24,539	26,747	136,166	162,913	"	-	-	-	-	-	37,577	489,656	-	-
"	"	1824	24,632	105,223	"	24,663	24,632	129,886	154,518	"	-	-	-	-	-	34,583	402,557	-	-
"	"	1825	18,253	117,349	"	23,725	18,253	141,074	159,327	"	-	-	-	-	-	26,016	505,408	-	-
"	"	1826	12,647	141,806	"	22,737	12,647	164,543	177,190	"	-	-	-	-	-	18,676	691,324	-	-
"	"	1827	31,828	152,885	"	46,290	31,828	199,175	231,003	"	-	-	-	-	-	46,377	890,623	-	-
"	"	1828	22,750	99,518	"	25,369	22,750	124,887	147,637	"	-	-	-	-	-	34,876	677,124	-	-
"	"	1829	23,047	161,531	"	29,450	23,047	190,981	214,028	86,24	13,76	-	-	-	-	36,776	820,968	-	-
"	"	1830	16,536	165,636	1,172	26,084	17,708	191,720	209,428	86,99	13,01	17,515	191,490	1,704	2,204	27,287	949,558	-	-
"	"	1831	18,597	148,127	1,720	36,854	20,317	184,981	205,298	81,22	18,78	19,516	190,495	903	7,648	27,903	1,010,945	-	-
"	"	1832	16,941	165,687	1,302	35,346	18,243	201,033	219,276	83,29	16,71	17,800	195,912	460	2,527	27,907	959,570	-	-
"	"	1833	21,787	143,166	1,102	32,925	22,889	176,091	198,980	82,90	17,10	22,609	175,319	380	1,755	35,054	1,035,384	-	-
"	"	1834	17,149	197,959	1,539	40,924	18,688	238,883	257,571	83,51	16,49	19,435	234,888	1,151	2,639	28,144	1,177,250	-	-
"	"	1835	15,180	145,649	932	42,358	16,112	188,007	204,119	78,79	21,21	15,265	189,386	301	4,018	24,651	1,229,677	-	-
"	"	1836	15,131	180,361	729	47,669	15,860	228,030	243,890	80,16	19,84	16,534	228,548	915	3,298	25,551	1,335,174	-	-
"	"	1837	12,152	154,103	269	33,138	12,421	187,241	199,662	83,27	16,73	16,768	188,469	5,179	3,547	22,225	1,400,705	-	-
"	"	1838	16,712	229,755	405	56,865	17,117	286,620	303,737	81,14	18,86	12,862	286,866	924	2,245	17,689	1,783,808	-	-
"	"	1839	9,975	148,285	537	53,917	10,512	202,202	212,714	74,40	25,60	11,756	203,977	2,168	3,994	16,292	1,344,240	-	-
"	"	1840	19,310	228,191	459	59,719	19,769	287,910	307,679	80,44	19,56	18,353	287,317	752	3,401	26,555	2,151,280	-	-
"	"	1841	12,840	148,208	930	60,589	13,770	208,797	222,567	72,36	27,64	14,063	209,653	1,045	3,507	20,265	1,614,680	-	-
"	31st Aug.	1842	14,119	184,705	341	70,442	14,460	255,147	269,607	73,75	26,25	13,731	255,439	316	3,659	20,461	1,663,113	-	-
"	"	1843	16,351	257,035	681	78,523	17,032	335,558	352,590	77,54	22,46	17,666	339,233	950	7,334	24,291	2,354,584	-	-
"	"	1844	15,043	166,290	1,148	123,023	16,191	289,313	305,504	59,36	40,64	15,680	296,142	439	13,097	19,138	2,011,271	-	-
"	"	1845	20,905	288,870	423	111,698	21,328	400,568	421,896	73,42	26,58	21,499	401,221	610	10,269	28,472	2,366,031	-	-
"	"	1846	19,527	160,233	476	87,841	20,003	248,074	268,077	67,06	32,94	20,696	245,211	1,303	7,406	30,201	2,070,336	-	-
"	"	1847	10,869	179,467	698	156,064	11,567	335,531	347,098	54,84	45,16	14,457	353,587	4,193	25,462	21,105	1,757,546	-	-
"	"	1848	15,345	183,501	685	98,061	16,030	281,562	297,592	66,82	33,18	13,506	269,908	1,669	12,416	21,725	2,325,909	-	-

\*See Note in the Detailed Tables, page 92.

†The Upland Crops of these first six years are the Exports from the United States, given in Tables page 110.

‡From this period the total Crops of the United States are those made up by the "New-York Shipping and Commercial List."

\*For explanation of Sea Island Crops, see article "Cotton," page 105.

†From this period the total Crops of the United States are those made up by the "New-York Shipping and Commercial List."

Recapitulation of the preceding Tables of the Exports of Rice.

EXPORTS.					PER CENTUM.					Receipts at Charleston.	Stock on the last day of the yr.	Rice Crops.	
FOREIGN.		COASTWISE.		FOREIGN AND COASTWISE.		Prop'n in 100 of Rice re-duced to 21 bushels.			*Proportion in 100 Tierces of Clean and Rough ex-ported.				
Tierces	Bushels R. Rice.	Tierces	Bushels R. Rice.	Tierces.	Bushels R. Rice.	In Tierces at 21 bush.	In RR reducd to 21 bush.	For-reign.	Coast-wise.				Tierces.
1st Oct.	1819 to 30th Sept.												
1820	"	-	-	-	-	64,153	-	-	-	-	-	88,820	
1821	"	-	-	-	-	75,366	-	-	-	98,336	-	115,591	
1822	"	67,131	-	-	-	78,161	-	-	-	-	-	100,907	
1823	"	68,014	-	11,030	-	80,398	-	-	†	-	-	103,252	
1824	"	79,830	106,407	12,384	-	80,398	-	-	"	90,222	-	125,973	
1825	"	69,750	66,853	17,273	"	97,103	106,407	102,170	"	-	-	110,222	
1826	"	76,534	128,750	19,653	"	89,403	66,853	92,587	"	-	-	117,248	
1827	"	89,181	170,007	12,528	"	89,062	128,750	95,193	"	-	-	132,811	
1828	"	96,618	198,617	11,266	"	100,447	170,007	108,543	"	-	-	145,678	
1829	"	80,620	248,724	15,013	"	111,631	198,617	121,089	"	-	-	155,730	
1830	"	78,262	171,834	31,567	-	112,187	248,724	124,031	-	-	-	145,943	
1831	"	62,176	196,881	29,058	-	107,320	171,834	115,503	90.45	9.55	74.55	25.45	
1832	"	67,018	268,164	30,206	-	92,382	196,881	101,757	92.92	7.08	74.84	25.16	
1833	"	75,440	268,164	38,212	-	105,230	268,164	117,999	90.79	9.21	70.32	29.68	
1834	"	65,715	363,793	47,254	-	122,694	315,202	137,703	89.18	10.82	67.62	32.38	
1835	"	60,401	317,594	31,099	13,719	96,814	377,512	114,791	89.10	10.90	65.68	34.32	
1836	"	62,019	356,752	37,099	41,788	101,161	359,382	118,275	84.34	15.66	72.34	27.66	
1837	"	49,384	512,808	40,760	41,788	108,457	387,059	126,888	85.53	14.47	63.86	36.14	
1838	"	35,493	336,442	46,438	30,307	108,457	387,059	126,888	85.47	14.53	62.27	37.73	
1839	"	41,222	470,312	39,710	22,999	89,094	535,807	114,608	85.47	14.53	62.27	37.73	
1840	"	48,248	431,506	29,913	19,399	65,406	355,841	82,351	77.74	22.26	64.40	35.60	
1841	"	53,571	455,592	22,950	22,950	79,839	493,262	99,912	79.42	20.58	62.55	37.45	
1842	"	54,516	445,685	35,202	22,950	76,424	493,262	99,912	76.49	23.51	63.67	36.33	
1843	"	57,574	294,018	31,591	-	79,839	431,506	100,387	76.49	23.51	63.67	36.33	
1844	"	59,964	483,595	25,232	15,489	78,803	471,081	101,236	79.53	20.47	68.53	31.47	
1845	"	43,351	561,409	25,232	15,489	88,554	448,555	109,914	77.84	22.16	74.35	25.65	
1846	"	38,038	346,230	34,038	2,870	115,275	300,537	129,586	80.57	19.43	68.91	31.09	
1847	"	65,970	489,363	5,027	6,519	103,229	488,622	126,497	88.96	11.04	55.23	44.77	
1848	"	44,410	420,419	43,265	5,027	84,321	561,409	111,054	81.61	18.39	65.61	34.39	
1849	"	44,410	420,419	40,970	-	83,704	355,139	100,615	75.93	24.07	63.11	36.89	
1850	"	44,410	420,419	45,666	8,909	83,704	355,139	100,615	83.19	16.81	54.19	45.81	
1851	"	44,410	420,419	48,211	9,395	114,181	498,758	137,931	82.78	17.22	64.72	35.28	
1852	"	44,410	420,419	48,211	9,395	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1853	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1854	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1855	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1856	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1857	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1858	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1859	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1860	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1861	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1862	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1863	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1864	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1865	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1866	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1867	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1868	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1869	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1870	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1871	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1872	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1873	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1874	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1875	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1876	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1877	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1878	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1879	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1880	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1881	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1882	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1883	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1884	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1885	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1886	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1887	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1888	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1889	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1890	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1891	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1892	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1893	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1894	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1895	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1896	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1897	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1898	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1899	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	
1900	"	44,410	420,419	51,500	1,960	95,910	422,379	116,023	82.66	17.31	55.53	44.47	

*Prices of "Middling" to "Fair" Upland Cottons at Charleston—Compiled from the Weekly Courier Letter Sheet Prices Current.*

	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Jan.	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 a17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a16	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a17 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a10	9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a11	8 a9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 a11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 a8	
Feb.	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 a17	15 a17	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 a11	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 a10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a6	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 a12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Mar.	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 a20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 a17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a11	7 a9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 a8	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8	
April	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 a20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 a15	9 a10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 a17	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a 9	10 a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 a9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 a8	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a7	
May	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a13	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a19	17 a20	8 a10	9 a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 a 9	10 a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 a8	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
June	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a13	18 a20	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a19	8 a10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 a16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a11	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 a8	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a12	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
July	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a19	8 a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 a8	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a12	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Aug.	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a19	18 a19	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 a12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a13	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8	7 a7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Sept.	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a14	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a18 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 a19	9 a10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 a12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a13	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a7	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a12	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Oct.	13 a14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a18	17 a19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 a12	11 a13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	17 a8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a12	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Nov.	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	15 a16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 a19 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a12	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 a6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 a9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 a8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	
Dec.	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> a17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a16	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 a13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	8 a 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8 a9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a8	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	7 a8	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	

*Prices of "Good" to "Prime" Rice at Charleston—Compiled from the same.*

	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol	Dol
January,	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	4 a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
February,	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2 a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
March,	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
April,	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
May,	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
June,	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3
July,	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
August,	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
September,	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5	4 a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
October,	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
November,	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
December,	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> a3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

*Prices of Rough Rice at Charleston—Compiled from the  
Weekly Courier Letter Sheet Prices Current.*

	1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840		1841
	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	ct.	ct.	ct. ct.
Jan.	-	-	-	-	88a	93	82a1	02	90a1	04	72a82	75a84	
Feb.	-	-	-	-	85a	94	98a1	08	1 00a1	10	77a82	75a84	
Mar.	-	-	-	-	91a1	02	95a1	07	1 00a1	13	68a77	80a85	
April	-	-	87a	98	85a1	03	90a1	06	1 05a1	13	72a	82a85	
May	-	-	87a1	00	-	-	1 06a1	25	1 05a1	15	70a75	53a85	
June	1 10a1	19	80a1	06	90a		1 15a1	25	1 10a1	15	75a85	85a86	
July	1 20a		-	-	87a1	00	1 15a1	25	1 12a1	15	-	-	90a
Aug.	1 10a1	15	1 00a1	06	1 00a1	06	1 10a1	25	-	-	-	-	90a
Sept.	-	-	87a		1 05a1	06	1 20a		90a		-	-	-
Oct.	-	-	-	-	1 10a1	20	-	-	-	-	83a	92a	
Nov.	80a		87a	92	87a1	06	98a1	01	78a	87	80a83	78a86	
Dec.	-	-	88a	92	83a1	00	93a1	04	70a	82	80a84	80a85	

*Prices of Rough Rice—Continued.*

	1842		1843		1844		1845		1846		1847		1848
	ct.	ct.	ct.	ct.	ct.	ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	\$ ct.	ct. ct.
Jan.	68 a	80	62 a	78	55 a	66	70a	81	1 05a1	31	80a	93	86 a 95
Feb.	70 a	75	58 a	63	57 a	66	70a	85	1 00a1	18	92a1	11	82 a 90
Mar.	70 a	75	55 a	64	60 a	80	75a	90	85a1	03	96a1	15	80 a 95
April	70 a	75	50 a	62	75 a	80	73a	88	90a1	10	93a1	15	76 a 93
May	70 a	72	55 a	62	75 a	81	85a	94	93a1	10	1 00a1	25	75 a 80
June	-	-	57 a	63	30 a	81	83a	94	85a	90	1 14a1	40	72 a 74
July	68 a	72	60 a	62	81 a		87a		85a		1 25a1	40	80 a
Aug.	-	-	62 a	65	83 a	87	85a		80a		-	-	84 a
Sept.	65 a		65 a		-	-	1 23a		80a	90	-	-	83 a 95
Oct.	65 a	72	60 a	64	65 a	75	1 15a1	30	94a1	00	84a1	00	-
Nov.	63 a	75	60 a	68	68 a	77	1 22a1	30	90a1	00	70a1	00	75 a 78
Dec.	65 a	72	57 a	68	70 a	80	1 21a1	37	80a	90	70a	95	74 a 81

## COTTON.

THIS article occupies so important a place in the Commerce of Charleston, that it demands a more extended notice than the mere statement of Exports for the few years which we have been enabled to give in the foregoing Tables.

That at a very early period Cotton was cultivated in South Carolina, principally for domestic purposes, and in some instances for export, is established by the statements of the following authorities :

In a reprint in "Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina" of "The History of Carolina, by J. Oldmixon," printed in London in 1708. It is stated that its (Carolina's) "principal commodities are Provisions—as Beef, Pork, Corn, Peas, Butter, &c. &c., Hoops, *Cotton*, Silk;" and again, that "the ordinary women take care of Cows, Hogs, and other small cattle, &c., spin *Cotton* and Flax."

From a reprint in Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina, entitled "A Description of the Province of South Carolina, drawn up at Charles Town in September 1731," by John Peter Purry and others, attested with their certificate as eye witnesses, at foot of the statement. We quote—"Flax and *Cotton* thrive admirably, and Hemp grows from thirteen to fourteen feet in height;" and again, "That by means of the Wool, *Cotton*, Flax and Hemp, it will be easy to procure all the Linen necessary, as also good Cloth and Stuffs for cloathing."

From a reprint in Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina, entitled "A description of South Carolina, &c. &c." printed in London 1761, giving "An account of several species and quantities of commodities of the produce of South Carolina, which were exported

from thence at the port of Charles Town, in one year, from first November, 1741, to first November, 1748, &c. &c." among the enumerated articles are, "*Cotton Wool 7 bags ;*" and in the same pamphlet, among the imports, are "*Wollen and Cotton Cards.*"

In another reprint in Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina, giving a description of the Province of South Carolina, "written in 1763 for private use, and afterwards printed in London in 1770," we find that "The *Cotton tree* likewise grows naturally in this province, and might be of great use in cloathing the poorer sort of white inhabitants and the negroes, if any pains were taken to cultivate it."

From Drayton's view of South Carolina, printed in 1802, we quote—" *Cotton* is noticed as an article of export in South Carolina as early as the year 1754 ; and from that time to this it has been grown in the State ;" and in a subsequent table of Exports for that year, among others articles given, is "*some Cotton.*"

Governor Seabrook in his valuable "Memoir on the origin, cultivation and uses of Cotton," published in 1844, has also collected many evidences of the early cultivation of Cotton in South Carolina ; from which pamphlet the following extracts are made :

"In that year, (1775) while a Cotton patch was no unusual spectacle, Col. Delagall, of South Carolina, &c., cultivated thirty acres of the green seed kind, near Savannah." \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* "In Wilson's account of the 'Province of Carolina in America,' published in 1682, it is stated that Cotton of the Cyprus and Malta sort grows well, and a good plenty of the seed is sent thither." \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* "From the Journal of Mrs. Pinckney, the mother of Genl. Thomas and Genl. Charles C. Pinckney, who as Miss Lucas, when only 18 years of age,

was entrusted with the planting interests of her father the Gov. of Antigua, is the following memorandum:—  
July 1, 1739. Wrote to my father to-day a very long letter on his plantation affairs—on the pains I had taken to bring the Indigo, Ginger, Cotton, Lucerne and Cassada to perfection, &c.” June 1741. Wrote again to my father on the subject of Indigo and Cotton.” \*\*\*\*\*  
“A short time before the Revolution, a few of our planters by growing patches of Cotton, some of which was of the black seed kind, succeeded in cloathing not only their families, to which they had been accustomed, but also their slaves. The necessities of the war, &c., greatly increased the number of the domestic fabricators of the wool until about the year 1790, when the practice of using homespun for plantation purposes became very common in the Districts and upper Parishes. The yarn was spun at home, and sent to the nearest weaver. Among the manufacturing establishments, the one in the vicinity of Murray’s ferry, in Williamsburg, owned by Irish settlers, supplied the adjacent country.” \*\*\*\*\*  
“Among the exports of Charles Town from November 1747 to November 1748, are included 7 bags of Cotton Wool.” This last Gov. Seabrook quotes from “American Husbandry, &c. &c., of the British Colonies in North America and the West Indies, published in London in 1775.” Also, Gov. Seabrook states that of the importations of Cotton into Europe from the United States between 1785 and 1790, “153 bags were sent directly, and a portion of the remainder by the way of Philadelphia and New York from Charleston.”

From “Drayton’s view of South Carolina” we take the following statement of Exports of Cotton from the port of Charleston, which, we are informed, in a note, was furnished the author by James Simons, Esq., the Collector of the Port. It is not stated whether these

Exports were made Foreign, or both Foreign and Coastwise, nor is the description of Cotton specified.

This reduced to bags of  
330 lbs. would give

1st Oct. 1789 to 30th Sept. 1790,				9,840 lbs.	30 bags.
"	1790	"	1791,	54,075	164
"	1791	"	1792,	76,710	232
"	1792	"	1793,	93,540	284
"	1793	"	1794,	159,040	482
"	1794	"	1795,	1,109,653	3,363
"	1795	"	1796,	912,600	2,765
"	1796	"	1797,	1,008,511	3,056
"	1797	"	1798,	2,476,431	7,504
"	1798	"	1799,	2,801,996	8,491
"	1799	"	1800,	6,425,863	19,472
"	1800	"	1801,	8,301,907	25,157

The following statement of the Exports of Sea Island Cotton from the United States is given, as it has been found impossible to give the description of Exports from Charleston prior to the period at which the preceding tables commence. It will be seen that large exports of Sea Island Cotton, of domestic growth, went forward from the United States as early as the year 1804, the whole of which must have passed, in the first instance, through the ports of Savannah and Charleston; as this description of Cotton was at that period only cultivated in Georgia and South Carolina, the largest proportion probably in the latter State.

To this, it has been deemed advisable to add the Exports of Upland Cotton for the same periods, as giving some data by which the Cotton crops of the United States may be estimated, for those periods when no annual statements of the crops were made up by the Commercial Journals.

*From "Seybert's Statistical Annals of the United States."*

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES.

		This reduced to packages of 330 lbs. would give			
August 1789 to					
30th Sept. 1790,	2,027 bales	2,027 bales,	wt. not known		
1st Oct. 1790 to					
30th Sept. 1791,	189,316 lbs.	573 "	designated wts.		
1st Oct. 1791 to					
30th Sept. 1792,	138,328 "	419 "	" "		
1st Oct. 1792 to					
30th Sept. 1793,	*487,600 " 2,438 "	1,478 "	" "		
1st Oct. 1793 to					
30th Sept. 1794,	*1,601,760 " 7,222 "	4,854 "	" "		
1st Oct. 1794 to					
30th Sept. 1795,	*6,276,300 " 20,921 "	19,019 "	" "		
1st Oct. 1795 to					
30th Sept. 1796,	6,106,727 "	18,505 "	" "		
1st Oct. 1796 to					
30th Sept. 1797,	3,788,429 "	11,480 "	" "		
1st Oct. 1797 to					
30th Sept. 1798,	9,360,005 "	28,364 "	" "		
1st Oct. 1798 to					
30th Sept. 1799,	9,532,263 "	28,886 "	" "		
1st Oct. 1799 to					
30th Sept. 1800,	17,789,803 "	53,909 "	" "		
1st Oct. 1800 to					
30th Sept. 1801,	20,911,201 "	63,367 "	" "		
1st Oct. 1801 to					
30th Sept. 1802,	27,501,075 "	83,337 "	" "		

The above exports appear to be both that of the Domestic growth of the United States, and re-exports of Foreign growth; no distinction was made between Sea Island and Upland Cotton during these years.

\* The pounds for these three years are from Pitkin's Statistics, 1st edition. The packages are from Seybert.

*From "Seybert's Statistical Annals," again.*

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES, THE GROWTH AND PRODUCE  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

				FOR THE SAME PERIODS.			
				Re-exports of Cotton in the U. S., growth and produce of foreign countries.		Pounds.	
				Sea Islands.	Other than Sea Islands.	This reduced to packages of 300 pounds, would give	
				Pounds.	Pounds.	Island.	Bales S. I. Bales Up-land.
				Total Bales.			
1st Oct.	1802 to 30th Sept.	1803	1804	37,712,079	-	-	114,279
"	"	"	"	35,034,175	-	-	106,164
"	"	"	"	8,787,659	29,602,428	26,629	89,704
"	"	"	"	1806 6,096,082	29,561,383	18,473	89,580
"	"	"	"	1807 8,926,011	55,018,448	27,049	166,723
"	"	"	"	1808 949,051	9,681,394	2,876	29,338
"	"	"	"	1809 8,664,213	42,326,042	26,255	128,261
"	"	"	"	1810 8,604,078	84,657,384	26,073	256,538
"	"	"	"	1811 8,029,576	54,028,660	24,332	163,723
"	"	"	"	1812 4,367,806	24,519,571	13,236	74,302
"	"	"	"	1813 4,134,849	14,975,167	12,530	45,379
"	"	"	"	1814 2,520,338	15,208,669	7,637	46,087
"	"	"	"	1815 8,449,951	74,548,796	25,606	225,905
"	"	"	"	1816 9,900,326	72,046,790	30,001	218,324
"	"	"	"	1817 8,101,880	77,547,448	24,551	234,992
"	"	"	"	1818 101,880	77,547,448	24,551	234,992

\* No distinction made in these years between Sea Islands and Uplands.

*From "Pitkin's Statistics of the U. States," 2d edition.*  
EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES, THE  
GROWTH AND PRODUCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

				Sea Island.	Uplands.	Reduced to packages of 300 lbs. will give S.I. bales. Upd's, b's	
				Pounds.	Pounds.		
1st Oct.	1817 to 30th Sept.	1818,	6,457,335	86,013,843	19,568	260,648	
"	1818 "	"	1819,	7,448,775	80,508,270	22,572	243,964
"	1819 "	"	1820,	11,569,015	116,291,137	35,058	352,397
"	1820 "	"	1821,	11,344,066	113,549,339	34,376	344,089
"	1821 "	"	1822,	11,250,635	133,424,460	34,093	404,317
"	1822 "	"	1823,	12,136,688	161,586,582	36,778	489,656
"	1823 "	"	1824,	9,525,722	132,843,941	28,866	402,557
"	1824 "	"	1825,	9,665,278	166,784,629	29,289	505,408

From 1st October 1818, we have a more accurate estimate of the Sea Island Crops of the United States for each year, in the following table of the Exports from Savannah and Charleston to 30th Sept. 1832, and from that period, the actual Crops of Georgia and South Carolina for each year to 31st August 1848.

*Exports of Sea Island Cotton, from 1st October 1818 to 30th Sept. 1832; and of Crops from 1st October 1832 to 31st August 1848.*

				CHARLESTON. Bales.	SAVANNAH. Bales.	TOTAL. Bales.
1st Oct. 1818 to 30th Sept. 1819,	Exp.	9,865	Exp.	8,425	Exp.	18,290
" 1819 " " 1820,	"	21,484	"	11,895	"	33,379
" 1820 " " 1821,	"	24,622	"	10,888	"	35,510
" 1821 " " 1822,	"	25,510	"	10,775	"	36,285
" 1822 " " 1823,	"	26,747	"	10,830	"	37,577
" 1823 " " 1824,	"	24,632	"	9,951	"	34,583
" 1824 " " 1825,	"	18,253	"	7,763	"	26,016
" 1825 " " 1826,	"	12,647	"	6,029	"	18,676
" 1826 " " 1827,	"	31,828	"	14,549	"	46,377
" 1827 " " 1828,	"	22,750	"	12,126	"	34,876
" 1828 " " 1829,	"	23,047	"	13,729	"	36,776
" 1829 " " 1830,	"	17,708	"	9,579	"	27,287
" 1830 " " 1831,	"	20,317	"	7,586	"	27,903
" 1831 " " 1832,	"	18,243	"	9,664	"	27,907
" 1832 " " 1833,	Crop	22,591	Crop	12,463	Crop	35,054
" 1833 " " 1834,	"	19,435	"	8,709	"	28,144
" 1834 " " 1835,	"	14,854	"	9,797	"	24,651
" 1835 " " 1836,	"	15,758	"	9,793	"	25,551
" 1836 " " 1837,	"	14,262	"	7,963	"	22,225
" 1837 " " 1838,	"	12,568	"	5,121	"	17,689
" 1838 " " 1839,	"	11,483	"	4,809	"	16,292
" 1839 " " 1840,	"	17,913	"	8,642	"	26,555
" 1840 " 31st Aug. 1841,	"	13,816	"	6,449	"	20,265
1st Sept 1841 " " 1842,	"	13,247	"	7,214	"	20,461
" 1842 " " 1843,	"	16,798	"	7,493	"	24,291
" 1843 " " 1844,	"	13,564	"	5,574	"	19,138
" 1844 " " 1845,	"	20,019	"	8,453	"	28,472
" 1845 " " 1846,	"	19,579	"	10,622	"	30,201
" 1846 " " 1847,	"	13,538	"	7,567	"	21,105
" 1847 " " 1848,	"	12,909	"	8,816	"	21,725

The combined crops of Upland and Sea Island Cotton of the United States may be found in Recapitulation of the Detailed tables of Exports of Cotton and Rice, pages 101-2.

## RICE.

THIS subject, as well as the Cotton crops, demands more extension than the statement of exports for the few years embraced in the foregoing tables. Fortunately, through the previous researches of another, the exports of Rice, from a very early period, have been collected and preserved, which will be found in the succeeding pages.

From "Drayton's View of South Carolina" we quote, "Rice, was first planted in South Carolina about the year 1688: when by chance a little of it, of a small unprofitable kind, was introduced into the State."

From "Ramsay's History of South Carolina" we learn, that the cultivation of Rice was first commenced in South Carolina in 1694. A vessel from Madagascar, in distress, put into Charleston harbor, the Captain of which had some previous acquaintance with Landgrave Thomas Smith, to whom he gave a small parcel of Rough Rice, which was in the cook's bag on board; this, Mr. Smith planted in a moist spot in his garden, (now Longitude Lane, in the City of Charleston) the proceeds he distributed among his friends, and in a few years after Rice became one of the staple productions of the Colony.

In "Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina" it is stated, that a Brigantine, from Madagascar, put into the Colony, and gave some seed Rice to Mr. Woodward, which, in a few years, was dispersed through the Colony. It is also further stated "that Mr. Du Bois, Treasurer of the East India Company, did send to that country, (Carolina) a small bag of seed Rice some short time after." These events occurred about the year 1700.

That Rice, soon after this period, was an article of export from Carolina, we learn from a pamphlet reprinted in Carroll's Historical Collections of South Carolina, and originally published in London in 1707 by John Archdale, late Governor of Carolina, in which he says, "17 Ships this year," (probably several years prior to the printing of the pamphlet) "came ladened from the Carolinas with *Rice*, Skins, Pitch, Tar, &c., in the Virginia fleet."

The following early exports of Rice, which we re-publish as having an appropriate place in the Statistics of Charleston, were collected by the Hon. R. F. W. Allston in his valuable "Memoir of the introduction and cultivation of Rice in South Carolina," published in 1843, from the following sources:

*From a statement published by Gov. Glen, in his "Description of South Carolina," 1761.*

EXPORTS OF RICE FROM CAROLINA.

From 1720 to 1729 inclusive

264,788 bbls., equal to 44,081 tons, bbls. about 325 lbs.

From 1730 to 1739 inclusive

419,525 bbls., equal to 99,905 " " " 400 "

*For this last period, Carroll's Historical Collections, gives*

EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, FROM  
1730 TO 1739.

To Portugal in all,	83,379	barrels
---------------------	--------	---------

" Gibraltar, - -	958	"
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" Spain, - - -	3,570	"
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" France, only the last		
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two years at most, -	9,500	"
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To Great Britain, Ireland, and the British plantations, by the largest calculation, cannot exceed, - -	30,000	"
---	--------	---

To Holland, Hamburg and Bremen, including about 7,000 bbls. to Sweden and Denmark, - -	372,118	"
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Total expts. in these years,	499,525	" making 99,905 tons.
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*From the French of G. M. B. Dumont, furnished by  
Hon. M. King.*

EXPORTS OF RICE FROM THE PORT OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

Nov. 1724 to Nov. 1725,	17,734	casks
" 1725 " " 1726,	23,031	"
" 1726 " " 1727,	26,884	"
" 1727 " " 1728,	29,905	"
" 1728 " " 1729,	32,384	barrels
" 1729 " " 1730,	41,722	"
" 1730 " " 1731,	*39,487	} *At this time the bls. would appear to have been 500 pounds. "See Carroll's His. Col., Vol. 2, page 129.
" 1731 " " 1732,	37,068	
" 1732 " " 1733,	50,726	
" 1733 " " 1734,	30,323	"
" 1734 " " 1735,	45,317	" 1,038 bags.

*From the Commercial Column of the " South Carolina  
Gazette.*

EXPORTS FROM CHARLESON, S. C.

	Barrels.	Bags.
From 1735 to 1736,	52,349	1,554
Nov. 1736 to Nov. 1737,	42,619	519
" 1737 " " 1738,	34,324	
" 1738 " " 1739,	67,117	
" 1739 " " 1740,	91,110	
" 1740 " " 1741,	80,040	2,137
" 1741 " " 1742,	46,196	

*From the Carolina Gazette.*

" 1742 " " 1743,	73,416	
" 1743 " " 1744,	80,778	
" 1744 " " 1745,	59,627	
" 1745 " " 1746,	54,101	
" 1746 " " 1747,	54,146	
" 1747 " " 1748,	55,132	
" 1748 " " 1749,	41,034	
" 1749 " " 1750,	48,011	525
" 1750 " " 1751,	61,522	223
" 1751 " " 1752,	78,360	186
" 1752 " " 1753,	35,522	
" 1753 " " 1754,	*88,659	} * "Drayton's View of So. Ca., 104,688 bbls. exported from S.C.
" 1754 " " 1755,	96,778	

	Barrels.	Bags.
" 1758 " " 1759,	51,718	
" 1759 " " 1760,	60,789	- - 44
" 1760 10th Oct. 1761,	101,359	- - 74
" 1761 to Nov. 1762,	79,642	
" 1762 " " 1763,	101,059	- - 44
" 1763 " " 1764,	101,842	
" 1764 14th Sep 1765,	107,292	
10th Oct.		
1768 24th Aug 1769,	116,715	
1st Nov.		
1770 10th Oct. 1771,	130,500	
EXPORTED AS FOLLOWS.		
To Great Britain,	- - -	73,325
" Portugal,	- - -	14,439
" Spain,	- - -	1,760
" Italy,	- - -	222
" The Foreign West India Islands,	- - -	975
" " British, " " "	- - -	30,305
" Ports on this Continent,	- - -	9,665
In the year 1770, from the Colonies,	- - -	150,529
<i>From the Carolina Gazette.</i>		
From the Port of Charleston, S. C.,		Barrels.
From 1st Nov. 1772 to 2d August, 1773,		112,649
From 12th Nov. 1773 to 7th Nov. 1774,		118,482
From Beaufort, same time,		3,630
" Georgetown " "		2,964

Crop of 1773, exported.	Total.	125,076
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The foregoing statements of Exports are copied from the Honorable R. F. W. Allston's pamphlet.

From the 1st edition of "Pitkin's Statistics of the United States," we extract the following account of the Exports of Rice from all the Colonies for the year 1770.

	Barrels.
To Great Britain,	74,073
" South of Europe,	36,296
" West Indies,	40,033 and 8,200 bush. of .R.R
" Africa,	117

Total,	150,529 and 8,200 bushels.
Value,	£340,692.15      £615.9.

In "Drayton's View of South Carolina," it is stated, there was exported from the State of South Carolina From 13th Jan. 1783 to 14th Nov. 1783,

23,160 barrels, and 2,129 half barrels.

From 14th Nov. 1783 to 3d Dec. 1784,

58,923 barrels, and 6,102 half barrels.

Also, "Exports from Charleston, furnished the author by James Simons, Esq., Collector of the Port of Charleston."

	Barrels.
1st Oct. 1789 to 30th Sept. 1790,	87,179
" 1790 " " 1791,	98,044
" 1791 " " 1792,	102,235
" 1792 " " 1793,	94,035
" 1793 " " 1794,	69,717
" 1794 " " 1795,	85,670
" 1795 " " 1796,	84,540
" 1796 " " 1797,	80,837
" 1797 " " 1798,	74,277
" 1798 " " 1799,	70,426
" 1799 " " 1800,	75,788
" 1800 " " 1801,	64,769

It is not stated whether these Exports were Foreign alone, or both Foreign and Coastwise.

From 1801 to 1819 there are no means of ascertaining the Exports of Rice from Charleston, nor the annual crops; to supply this deficiency, the Exports of Rice from the United States are given, as follows:

From "Seybert's Statistical Annals of the United States."

	Tierces.
August 1789 to 30th Sept. 1790,	100,845
1st October 1790 " " 1791,	73,329
" 1791 " " 1792,	141,762
" 1792 " " 1793,	134,611
" 1793 " " 1794,	55,026
" 1794 " " 1795,	138,526

				Tierces.
1st October 1795 to 30th Sept. 1796,				131,039
"	1796	"	1797,	60,111
"	1797	"	1798,	125,243
"	1798	"	1799,	110,599
"	1799	"	1800,	112,056
"	1800	"	1801,	94,866
"	1801	"	1802,	79,822
"	1802	"	1803,	81,838
"	1803	"	1804,	78,385
"	1804	"	1805,	56,830
"	1805	"	1806,	102,627
"	1806	"	1807,	94,692
"	1807	"	1808,	9,228
"	1808	"	1809,	116,907
"	1809	"	1810,	131,341
"	1810	"	1811,	119,356
"	1811	"	1812,	77,190
"	1812	"	1813,	120,843
"	1813	"	1814,	11,476
"	1814	"	1815,	129,248
"	1815	"	1816,	137,843
"	1816	"	1817,	79,296

Year of  
Emb'o.1813 }  
1814 }  
1815 }

*From "Pitkin's Statistics"—2nd Edition.*

"	1817	"	1818,	88,181
"	1818	"	1819,	76,523

From this period we have been enabled to make up the following close approximation to the annual Rice Crops of South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina, which is given in preference to continuing the quotations of the Exports of Rice from the United States.

*Rice Crops.*

Rice Crops.

	ESTIMATED CROP OF SOUTH CAROLINA.			ESTIMATED CROP OF GEORGIA.			Estimated Crop of N <sup>th</sup> Carolina.	Total estimated Crops of these three States.
	CHARLESTON.	GEORGETOWN.	TOTAL SO. CA.	SAVANNAH.	TOTAL GEORGIA.			
	Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1819-20 Allow for City Consumption,	Exports 64,153 8,500	Exports 600	73,253	Exports 14,567 1,000	15,567	- -	- -	88,820
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1820-1 Allow for City Consumption,	Receipts 98,336	" 550	98,886	" 15,705 1,000	16,705	- -	- -	115,591
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1821-2 Allow for City Consumption,	Exports 78,161 8,500	" 500	87,161	" 12,746 1,000	13,746	- -	- -	100,907
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1822-3 Allow for City Consumption,	Receipts 90,222	" 500	90,722	" 11,530 1,000	12,530	- -	- -	103,252
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1823-4 Allow for City Consumption,	Exports 102,170 8,800	" 450	111,420	" 13,553 1,000	14,553	- -	- -	125,973
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1824-5 Allow for City Consumption,	" 92,587 9,000	" 400	101,987	" 7,235 1,000	8,253	- -	- -	110,222
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1825-6 Allow for City Consumption,	" 95,193 9,200	" 400	104,793	" 11,455 1,000	12,455	- -	- -	117,248
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1826-7 Allow for City Consumption,	" 108,543 9,500	" 350	118,393	" 12,918 1,500	14,418	- -	- -	132,811
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1827-8 Allow for City Consumption,	" 121,089 9,900	" 300	131,289	" 12,889 1,500	14,389	- -	- -	145,678

1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1828-9 Allow for City Consumption,	"	124,031 9,900	"	300	134,231	"	19,999 1,500	21,499	- - -	155,730
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1829-30 Allow for City Consumption,	Receipts 123,101	- - -	"	250	123,351	"	20,592 2,000	22,592	- - -	145,943
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1830-1 Allow for City Consumption,	"	110,072	"	250	110,322	"	23,264 2,000	25,264	- - -	135,586
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1831-2 Allow for City Consumption,	"	127,392	"	250	127,642	"	22,283 2,000	24,283	- - -	151,925
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1832-3 Allow for City Consumption,	"	143,473	"	250	143,723	"	32,332 2,200	34,532	- - -	178,255
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1833-4 Allow for City Consumption,	"	118,762	"	250	119,012	"	24,159 2,200	26,359	- - -	145,371
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1834-5 Allow for City Consumption,	"	124,250	"	250	124,500	"	* 24,000 2,500	* 26,500	- - -	151,000
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1835-6 Allow for City Consumption,	"	133,533	"	1,818	135,351	"	* 25,000 2,500	* 27,500	6,000	168,851
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1836-7 Allow for City Consumption,	"	119,917	"	1,041	120,958	"	* 22,000 2,500	* 24,500	5,500	150,958
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1837-8 Allow for City Consumption,	"	90,385	"	1,456	91,841	"	* 20,000 2,500	* 22,500	5,000	119,341
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1838-9 Allow for City Consumption,	"	106,001	"	1,250	107,251	"	21,332 3,000	24,332	5,000	136,583

*Rice Crops—continued.*

	ESTIMATED CROP OF SOUTH CAROLINA.			ESTIMATED CROP OF GEORGIA.			Estimated Crop of N <sup>th</sup> Carolina.	Total estimated Crops of these three States.
	CHARLESTON.	GEORGETOWN.	TOTAL SO. CA.	SAVANNAH.	TOTAL GEORGIA.	Tierces.		
	Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.	Tierces.		
1st Oct. to 30th Sept. 1839-40 Allow for City Consumption,	Receipts 107,108 - - - -	Exports 743 - - - -	107,851 - - - -	Exports 24,392 3,000	27,392	5,000	140,243	
1st Oct. to 31st Aug. 1840-1 Allow for City Consumption,	" 107,052 - - - -	" 1,282 - - - -	108,334 - - - -	" 23,587 3,500	27,087	5,000	140,421	
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1841-2 Allow for City Consumption,	" 117,994 - - - -	" 864 - - - -	118,858 - - - -	" 22,064 3,500	25,564	6,000	150,422	
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1842-3 Allow for City Consumption,	" 136,733 - - - -	" 1,535 - - - -	138,268 - - - -	" 26,281 4,000	30,281	6,500	175,049	
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1843-4 Allow for City Consumption,	" 135,561 - - - -	" 1,189 - - - -	136,750 - - - -	" 28,543 4,500	33,043	6,500	176,293	
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1844-5 Allow for City Consumption,	" 117,939 - - - -	" 1,941 - - - -	119,880 - - - -	" 29,217 4,500	33,717	7,000	160,597	
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1845-6 Allow for City Consumption,	" 111,407 - - - -	" 1,374 - - - -	112,781 - - - -	" 32,147 5,000	37,147	7,000	156,928	
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1846-7 Allow for City Consumption,	" 146,260 - - - -	" 1,963 - - - -	148,223 - - - -	" 31,739 5,000	36,739	7,500	192,462	
1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1847-8 Allow for City Consumption.	" 126,673 - - - -	" 1,462 - - - -	128,135 - - - -	" 30,136 5,000	35,136	7,500	170,771	

In the preceding table, under the Charleston head, the actual receipts are stated where these have been ascertained, and where the receipts were not known, the exports have been given with an estimate for City Consumption, based upon the known consumption of the years immediately succeeding, which may be found in the detailed tables of Exports of Rice and Cotton, pages 92 and 100.

For the information from which the Exports of Georgetown are estimated, where the actual exports are not known, (and which latter may be found in the tables, pages 95 and 100) we are indebted to E. Waterman, Esq. of Georgetown, whose long familiarity with the commerce of that port is a guarantee for the accuracy of those estimates.

\* In estimating the crops of Georgia, the actual exports from Savannah, for each year, have been obtained after much laborious research from several authentic sources, with the exception of the years 1834-5, 1835-6, 1836-7, 1837-8, which could not be ascertained. For these four years an estimate has been made, based upon the known exports of the preceding and succeeding years, an allowance having been made for those years in which the Crop was known to be a short one. The estimates for the City Consumption of Savannah, were derived from statements furnished by one of her merchants, long and extensively engaged in the Rice trade of that port. It will be perceived that no allowance has been made for Exports from any other port in Georgia, except Savannah. This has been done upon the following information obtained from a highly respectable Commercial house in Darien, in answer to a letter of enquiry upon this subject, in which they say, "For several years past no Rice has been exported from this place, or neighborhood, to any other ports than Savannah and Charleston, and we understand that none

is sent from St. Mary's or Satilla River, except to your port and Savannah. Five or ten years ago 2 or 300 tierces went annually to Cuba, and occasionally a small parcel to New York, but no one has any account of the same."

In the estimate of the crops of North Carolina, more uncertainty exists than in that of the other two States, as we have been unable to obtain any of her actual exports. As early as May 1831, twelve hundred bushels of Rough Rice were imported into Charleston from North Carolina. At that period, it is believed that, no mills for pounding Rice were erected in the United States except in Georgia and South Carolina, consequently the exports of Rice from North Carolina, at that time, must have gone to one or other of those States, and been included in their crops. After the erection of the New York Rice Mills had created a demand for the Coastwise exports of Rough Rice from Southern ports, it is probable that North Carolina also participated in that trade; we have therefore selected the period at which the Exports of Rough Rice were commenced from Georgetown, as the most proper one at which to begin an estimate of the exports from North Carolina. From that date the estimate of the crops of North Carolina have been made from the most authentic sources within our reach.

We again repeat, however, that this table is *only an approximation*, where actual Receipts, or Exports are not specified, and therefore the above full explanations have been deemed advisable. The table has been prepared with much labor, research and reflection, and is offered with diffidence. But as the subject of the annual Rice Crops of the States exporting this article is an important one, and has never heretofore been collected, so far as we have been able to ascertain, this effort has been made towards accomplishing that object.

## IMPORTS OF GRAIN AND HAY.

IMPORTATIONS into Charleston, S. C., of Corn, Oats, Peas and Hay for 15 years, from 1st January to 31st December in each year.\*

Compiled from manuscripts politely furnished by Messrs. O. Mills & Co., who have kept regular accounts of the receipts of these articles during a series of years.

	CORN. Bushels.	OATS. Bushels.	PEAS. Bushels.	HAY. Bales.
1834,	447,667	78,582	22,958	20,621
1835,	376,299	50,607	19,785	16,678
1836,	390,721	79,818	8,189	23,610
1837,	393,400	166,161	13,450	26,600
1838,	456,718	152,625	22,879	23,459
1839,	342,098	125,244	14,222	24,178
1840,	322,080	93,452	18,209	24,638
1841,	375,881	71,914	23,586	20,170
1842,	350,500	80,070	20,958	20,164
†1843,	169,777	57,600	23,440	25,272
1844,	287,075	81,900	24,275	24,311
1845,	368,975	111,485	29,443	29,381
‡1846,	§544,900	47,200	29,817	16,116
Coastwise, }	151,365	38,400	5,150	22,307
By Rail Road, }	334,761			
Total 1847	486,126			
Coastwise, }	184,390	24,455	12,360	26,527
By Rail Road, }	201,177			
Total 1848¶	385,567			

\* In the Statistics of the Rail Road will be found the receipts of Flour, Wheat and Turpentine received through that channel, which have not been embodied in this table, as the receipts of those articles, through other channels, could not be obtained.

† The Grain crops of this State were unusually abundant this year, and a large proportion of the receipts of Corn in Charleston, were the product of South Carolina.

‡ Up to this period no Corn, of any consequence, was received from the interior by Rail Road.

§ The Grain crops of this State failed so entirely this year as to produce much distress in the Upper Districts; so much so, that a Committee was appointed at a public meeting, held in Charleston, to receive donations for the relief of the distressed poorer classes in the interior. A very large proportion of the receipts of Corn went to the Upper Districts of the State, to supply the deficiency consequent upon this failure of the Crop, and much of it for gratuitous distribution.

|| Of the receipts this year, 135,225 bushels of Corn were taken for Export to Europe, in consequence of the famine in Ireland, and the general failure of the European Grain Crops.

¶ The Foreign Exports of Corn from Charleston, this year, was 34,453 bushels.

*Cargo Prices of Corn at Charleston, S. C.—Compiled from the Weekly Courier Letter Sheet  
Prices Current.*

	1839		1840		1841		1842		1843		1844		1845		1846		1847		1848	
	Cts. \$		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cts. \$		Cents.	
January, - - -	94a	05	50	a	60	52	a	59	55	a	75	48	a	57	40	a	52	43	a	57
February, - - -	83a	10	53	a	65	45	a	60	51	a	72	43	a	56	40	a	50	43	a	50
March, - - -	78a	87	53	a	58	43	a	53	55	a	75	43	a	62	40	a	50	43	a	50
April, - - -	80a	00	50	a	60	51	a	65	56	a	78	60	a	62	45	a	56	43	a	54
May, - - -	85a	00	50	a	54	51	a	70	60	a	72	62	a	71	52	a	60	43	a	50
June, - - -	80a	00	55	a	68	65	a	80	50	a	68	50	a	65	51	a	62	43	a	48
July, - - -	88a	10	60	a	68	68	a	75	60	a	70	53	a	65	46	a	61	45	a	60
August, - - -	75a	07	55	a	64	83	a	96	58	a	65	54	a	60	45	a	58	53	a	60
September, - - -	55a	58	55	a	58	60	a	80	60	a	68	45	a	56	43	a	50	48	a	60
October, - - -	70a	80	56	a	65	72	a	61	61	a	65	42	a	48	43	a	48	48	a	57
November, - - -	60a	75	55	a	58	60	a	70	50	a	60	40	a	50	55	a	60	57	a	60
December, - - -	58a	72	55	a	58	60	a	78	50	a	56	49	a	58	44	a	61	70	a	60

## IMPORTS.

IMPORTS into Charleston, S. C., of Wines, Liquors, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Salt, from Foreign ports for 21 years, and Coastwise for 10 years—from 1st January to 31st December in each year. Compiled from the records at the Custom House.

Imports.

WINE.							LIQUORS.*						
‡ Foreign.							‡ Coastwise.						
Gallon.							‡ Foreign.						
Pipe	half pipe	Qr. Cask.	Bas-ket.	Box.	‡ Foreign.			Hhd.	Bbls.	Hhd.	Bbls.	Pipe	half pipe
Qr. Cask.							‡ Coastwise.						
Qr. Cask.							‡ Foreign.						
Qr. Cask.							‡ Foreign.						
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Qr. Cask.							‡ Foreign.						
Qr. Cask.													

\* Exclusive of Ale and Beer.

† The packages in which Wine and Liquors are imported vary so much, that it was impracticable to reduce the Foreign importations to packages.

‡ The packages are given as taken from the Manifests, in which the gallons are not specified.

§ It is probable that under the head of "Other Liquors" are included some Whiskey and N. E. Rum, which were not designated as such in the Manifests.

## SUGARS.

*Imports—continued. Sugars.*

	FOREIGN.				COASTWISE.*				TOTAL.			
	Brown.		White.		Hhds.		Tierces		Hhds.		Tierces	
	Pounds.		Pounds.		Reduced to hhd. of 1150 lbs net.		Reduced to boxes of 400 lbs net.		Boxes.		Boxes.	
	Reduced to hhd. of 1150 lbs net.		Reduced to hhd. of 1150 lbs net.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Reduced to boxes of 400 lbs net.		Reduced to boxes of 400 lbs net.	
1828	1,546,989	1,345	413,257	1,033								
1829	1,870,388	1,627	261,732	654								
1830	3,311,610	2,880	264,264	661								
1831	1,745,746	1,518	222,939	557								
1832	1,712,069	1,489	349,377	873								
1833	1,388,119	1,207	350,433	876								
1834	2,665,321	2,318	208,684	522								
1835	3,498,821	3,042	413,330	1,033								
1836	5,273,638	4,586	275,724	689								
1837	4,368,654	3,799	222,689	557								
1838	4,521,045	3,931	304,187	760								
1839	5,173,735	4,499	319,310	798	5,059	30	1,967	996	9,558	30	1,967	1,794
1840	5,020,796	4,366	253,174	633	4,374	4	1,595	1,584	8,740	4	1,595	2,217
1841	6,819,767	5,930	261,976	655	3,415	5	1,128	1,446	9,345	5	1,128	2,101
1842	6,575,218	5,718	343,323	858	1,978	1	726	530	7,696	1	726	1,388
1843	4,570,764	3,975	254,873	637	3,185	—	1,371	637	7,160	—	1,371	1,274
1844	5,764,336	5,013	506,204	1,265	4,355	55	922	1,776	9,368	55	922	3,041
1845	2,072,364	1,802	2,853	7	6,042	33	1,389	661	7,844	33	1,389	668
1846	3,329,776	2,896	82,939	207	3,636	187	2,206	325	6,532	187	2,206	532
1847	7,588,307	6,599	247,756	619	3,262	327	1,634	463	9,861	327	1,634	1,082
1848	5,598,300	4,868	108,852	272	4,021	267	2,279	454	8,889	267	2,279	726

\* In the Coastwise Manifests, the weight is not specified. It was also found impossible to give the Brown and White Sugars of the Coastwise importations separate, as they were not always distinguished in the Manifests; the boxes, therefore, under the "Coastwise and Total" heads are not to be considered as being all White Sugars.

*Imports—continued.***MOLASSES.**

	FOREIGN.		COASTWISE.*			TOTAL.		
	Gallon.	Reduced to hhd. of 120 gal. net.	Hhd	Tierc's	Barrels.	Hhds.	Tierces.	Barrels.
1828	469,323	3,911						
1829	430,412	3,587						
1830	173,685	1,447						
1831	166,147	1,384						
1832	756,712	6,306						
1833	241,129	2,009						
1834	488,167	4,068						
1835	319,911	2,666						
1836	594,528	4,954						
1837	440,410	3,670						
1838	304,189	2,535						
1839	436,043	3,634	666	383	2,714	4,300	383	2,714
1840	377,001	3,142	123	402	5,193	3,265	402	5,193
1841	278,690	2,322	264	97	5,777	2,586	97	5,777
1842	409,852	3,415	1	144	5,055	3,416	144	5,055
1843	3,109,024	25,908	85	25	5,266	25,993	25	5,266
1844	5,158,154	42,985	1	4	6,869	42,986	4	6,869
1845	1,806,392	15,053	65	408	7,842	15,118	408	7,842
1846	491,193	4,093	110	14	5,580	4,203	14	5,580
1847	778,058	6,484	5	2	4,845	6,489	2	4,845
1848	543,291	4,528	297	44	6,096	4,825	44	6,096

\* In the Coastwise imports the gallons are not specified in the Manifests.

**COFFEE.**

	FOREIGN.		*COASTWISE.			TOTAL.		
	Pounds.	Reduced to bags of 160 lbs. net.	Bags.	Hhds.	Barrels	Bags.	Hhds.	Barrels.
1828	829,767	5,186						
1829	971,325	6,071						
1830	1,510,861	9,443						
1831	1,762,320	11,014						
1832	2,893,839	18,087						
1833	2,008,646	12,554						
1834	2,045,028	12,781						
1835	2,138,666	13,367						
1836	2,772,394	17,327						
1837	3,236,570	20,228						
1838	3,977,104	24,857						
1839	2,580,664	16,129	11,496	40	104	27,625	40	104
1840	2,545,322	15,908	6,129	3	175	22,037	3	175
1841	1,551,609	9,697	20,036	10	244	29,733	10	244
1842	3,289,064	20,556	8,665	1	21	29,221	1	21
1843	2,619,465	16,372	17,885	1	1	34,257	1	1
1844	2,257,860	14,112	18,905	18	37	33,017	18	37
1845	471,095	2,944	13,531	7	13	16,475	7	13
1846	1,086,328	6,789	21,710	2	8	28,499	2	8
1847	1,542,342	9,639	18,533	14	19	28,172	14	19
1848	2,755,186	17,220	12,874	23	24	30,094	23	24

\* The Coastwise packages are taken from the Manifests, in which the weights are specified.

*Imports—continued.*

SALT.								
	FOREIGN.			COASTWISE.		TOTAL.		
	LIVERPOOL.		Cadiz, Turks Is- land, and other bulk Salt.	LIVER- POOL.	Cadiz, Turks Is- land and other bulk Salt.	LIVERPOOL.	Cadiz.	
	Bushels of 56 lbs.	*Reduc'd to Sacks.		Sacks.		Sacks.	Turks Island and other Bulk Salt.	
			Bushels.		Bushels.			Bushels.
1828	254,381	67,835	42,051					
1829	317,745	84,732	58,618					
1830	321,962	85,856	26,550					
1831	290,316	77,418	51,480					
1832	341,372	91,032	45,322					
1833	323,134	86,169	20,191					
1834	358,489	95,579	32,270					
1835	227,650	60,707	40,077					
1836	298,994	79,732	21,475					
1837	278,623	74,300	21,092					
1838	345,383	92,102	47,524					
1839	315,882	84,235	37,779	3,320	18,660	87,555		56,139
1840	380,636	101,503	64,625	5,018	4,500	106,521		69,125
1841	196,990	52,531	26,859	500	-	53,031		26,859
1842	327,034	87,209	46,327	403	-	87,612		46,327
1843	338,332	90,222	58,182	870	1,138	91,092		59,320
1844	358,373	95,566	7,111	3,127	-	98,693		7,111
1845	399,432	106,515	60,256	5,718	-	112,233		60,256
1846	214,539	57,210	1,181	4,065	3,500	61,275		4,681
1847	303,053	80,814	22,796	630	-	81,444		22,796
1848	448,232	119,528	13,439	3,729	200	123,257		13,639

\* These Sacks are the exact number imported, the calculation having been adopted by which the invoice is reduced to bushels of 56 lbs., at the Custom House.

*Trade between Great Britain and the 13 Colonies,  
showing the Imports and Exports—Compiled from  
\*Hazard's Commercial and Statistical Register.*

Year.	SOUTH CAROLINA.		ALL THE OTHER COLONIES.	
	£ Exports.	£ Imports.	£ Exports.	£ Imports.
1697 - - -	12,374	5,289	267,478	134,840
1698 - - -	9,265	18,462	216,790	439,635
1699 - - -	12,372	11,401	243,070	392,213
1700 - - -	14,058	11,003	380,963	333,338
1701 - - -	16,973	13,908	292,161	329,918
1702 - - -	11,870	10,460	323,918	176,349
1703 - - -	13,197	12,428	191,098	283,782
1704 - - -	14,067	6,621	307,905	169,467
1705 - - -	2,698	19,788	148,263	271,934
1706 - - -	8,652	4,001	178,421	157,690
1707 - - -	23,311	10,492	261,487	402,752
1708 - - -	10,340	11,996	276,095	228,188
1709 - - -	20,431	28,521	304,103	241,075
1710 - - -	20,793	19,613	229,020	274,046
1711 - - -	12,871	20,406	311,827	277,220
1712 - - -	29,394	20,015	336,577	289,676
1713 - - -	32,449	23,967	270,773	260,589
1714 - - -	31,290	23,712	364,484	309,731
1715 - - -	29,158	16,631	268,088	435,735
1716 - - -	46,287	27,272	378,102	374,770
1717 - - -	41,275	25,058	384,815	414,608
1718 - - -	46,385	15,841	411,086	409,492
1719 - - -	50,373	19,630	402,681	373,370
1720 - - -	62,736	18,290	405,452	301,414
1721 - - -	61,858	17,703	432,013	314,202
1722 - - -	79,650	34,374	358,046	390,351
1723 - - -	78,103	42,246	383,660	369,324
1724 - - -	90,504	37,839	372,177	423,745
1725 - - -	91,942	39,182	323,708	510,511
1726 - - -	93,453	43,934	432,850	529,363
1727 - - -	96,055	23,254	541,080	479,673
† 1728 - - -	91,175	33,067	514,149	484,794
1729 - - -	113,329	58,366	461,953	364,592
1730 - - -	151,739	64,785	420,846	472,075
1731 - - -	159,771	71,145	491,092	465,121
1732 - - -	126,207	58,298	392,829	472,955
1733 - - -	177,845	70,466	491,786	478,424
1734 - - -	120,466	99,658	490,884	456,617
1735 - - -	145,348	117,837	511,978	550,827
1736 - - -	214,083	101,147	485,681	576,477
1737 - - -	187,758	58,986	587,624	623,448
1738 - - -	141,119	87,793	479,093	663,477
1739 - - -	236,192	94,445	518,084	601,424
1740 - - -	265,560	181,821	451,856	631,561
1741 - - -	236,830	224,270	675,461	680,722
1742 - - -	154,607	127,063	504,620	672,989
1743 - - -	235,136	111,499	645,671	716,774
1744 - - -	192,594	79,141	474,930	561,746
1745 - - -	91,847	86,815	462,584	448,438

\* The original Tables in Hazard's Commercial and Statistical Register, were compiled from Witworth's "Trade of Great Britain," McPherson's "Annals of Commerce," and Anderson's "History of Commerce."

† The Colonies of North and South Carolina were divided into separate governments in this year.

*Imports and Exports—continued.*

Years.	SOUTH CAROLINA.		ALL THE OTHER COLONIES.	
	£ Exports.	£ Imports.	£ Exports.	£ Exports.
1746 - - -	76,897	102,809	482,603	653,117
1747 - - -	107,500	95,529	553,214	631,140
1748 - - -	167,305	160,172	549,321	670,261
1749 - - -	120,499	164,085	513,025	1,071,301
1750 - - -	191,607	134,037	623,159	1,180,046
1751 - - -	245,491	138,244	589,960	1,094,924
1752 - - -	288,264	150,777	715,918	997,350
1753 - - -	164,634	213,009	798,107	1,239,935
1754 - - -	307,238	149,215	700,521	1,027,064
1755 - - -	325,525	187,887	614,029	925,110
1756 - - -	222,915	181,780	436,437	1,170,398
1757 - - -	130,889	213,949	479,795	1,314,399
1758 - - -	150,511	181,002	520,209	1,531,885
1759 - - -	206,534	215,255	433,375	2,130,198
1760 - - -	162,769	218,131	598,330	2,393,633
1761 - - -	253,002	254,587	594,890	1,397,491
1762 - - -	181,695	194,170	560,937	1,183,990
1763 - - -	282,366	250,132	823,804	1,381,865
1764 - - -	341,727	305,808	768,945	1,945,102
1765 - - -	385,918	334,709	765,780	1,609,405
1766 - - -	293,587	296,732	750,371	1,507,601
1767 - - -	395,027	244,093	701,052	1,656,830
1768 - - -	508,108	289,868	743,346	1,867,380
1769 - - -	387,114	306,600	673,092	1,029,519
1770 - - -	278,907	146,273	736,628	1,779,298
1771 - - -	420,311	409,169	919,529	3,793,333
1772 - - -	425,923	449,610	832,592	2,563,025
1773 - - -	456,513	344,859	912,716	1,634,553
1774 - - -	432,302	378,116	941,544	2,212,321
1775 - - -	579,349	6,245	1,341,701	189,917
1776 - - -	13,668	-	90,296	55,415

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, &amp;c.

*Exports.*

TABLE of Foreign Exports from South Carolina; of Foreign Imports into South Carolina, and of Duties collected on Imports; also Exports and Imports of the United States.

			DOMESTIC PRODUCE.			FOREIGN PRODUCE.			Total Exports of Domestic and Foreign Produce.
			In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Domestic Produce.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Foreign Produce.	\$
1st Oct. 1790 to 30th Sept. 1791	1791	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,693,268
" " " " " " 1792	1792	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,428,250
" " " " " " 1793	1793	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,191,867
" " " " " " 1794	1794	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,867,908
" " " " " " 1795	1795	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,998,492
" " " " " " 1796	1796	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,620,049
" " " " " " 1797	1797	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,505,118
" " " " " " 1798	1798	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,994,179
" " " " " " 1799	1799	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,729,015
" " " " " " 1800	1800	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,663,510
" " " " " " 1801	1801	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,304,045
" " " " " " 1802	1802	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,639,365
" " " " " " 1803	1803	"	-	-	6,863,343	-	-	947,765	7,811,108
" " " " " " 1804	1804	"	-	-	5,142,100	-	-	2,309,516	7,451,616
" " " " " " 1805	1805	"	-	-	5,957,646	-	-	3,108,979	9,066,625
" " " " " " 1806	1806	"	-	-	6,797,064	-	-	2,946,718	9,743,782
" " " " " " 1807	1807	"	-	-	7,129,365	-	-	3,783,199	10,912,564
" " " " " " 1808	1808	"	-	-	1,404,043	Year of	Embargo.	260,402	1,664,445
" " " " " " 1809	1809	"	-	-	2,861,369	-	-	385,972	3,247,341
" " " " " " 1810	1810	"	-	-	4,881,840	-	-	408,774	5,290,614
" " " " " " 1811	1811	"	-	-	4,650,984	-	-	210,295	4,861,279
" " " " " " 1812	1812	"	-	-	2,024,834	} Years of		11,861	2,036,695
" " " " " " 1813	1813	"	-	-	2,915,035			53,449	2,968,484
" " " " " " 1814	1814	"	-	-	736,471	-	-	1,428	737,899

*Exports—Continued.*

Exports—Continued.

	DOMESTIC PRODUCE.				FOREIGN PRODUCE.			Total Exports of Domestic and Foreign Produce.
	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Domestic Produce.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Foreign Produce.		
1st Oct. 1814 to 30th Sept. 1815			6,574,783			100,346	6,675,129	
" 1815 "			10,446,213			403,196	10,849,409	
" 1816 "	- - -	- - -	9,944,343	- - -	- - -	428,270	10,372,613	
" 1817 "			11,184,298			256,664	11,440,962	
" 1818 "	- - -	- - -	8,014,598	- - -	- - -	236,192	8,250,790	
" 1819 "			8,690,539			192,401	8,882,940	
" 1820 "	- - -	- - -	6,867,515	- - -	- - -	332,996	7,200,511	
" 1821 "	4,435,972	2,431,543	7,136,366	225,045	107,951	123,954	7,260,320	
" 1822 "	4,892,568	2,437,798	6,671,998	82,751	41,203	226,816	6,898,814	
" 1823 "	4,267,435	2,404,563	7,833,713	195,847	30,969	200,369	8,034,082	
" 1824 "	5,666,228	2,167,485	10,876,475	154,193	46,176	180,267	11,056,742	
" 1825 "	8,606,181	2,270,294	7,468,966	120,180	60,087	85,070	7,554,036	
" 1826 "	5,480,640	1,988,326	8,189,496	63,100	21,970	133,065	8,322,561	
" 1827 "	5,961,805	2,227,691	6,508,570	92,357	40,708	42,142	6,550,712	
" 1828 "	4,221,900	2,286,670	8,134,676	39,225	2,917	40,910	8,175,586	
" 1829 "	5,784,789	2,349,887	7,580,821	19,774	21,136	46,210	7,627,031	
" 1830 "	5,517,708	2,060,113	6,528,605	24,290	21,920	46,596	6,575,201	
" 1831 "	4,433,690	2,094,915	7,685,833	15,573	31,023	66,898	7,752,731	
" 1832 "	4,321,141	3,364,692	8,337,512	13,330	53,568	96,813	8,434,325	
" 1833 "	5,260,010	3,077,502	11,119,565	43,277	53,536	88,213	11,207,778	
" 1834 "	7,255,281	3,864,284	11,224,298	35,974	52,239	113,718	11,338,016	
" 1835 "	6,978,698	4,245,600	13,482,757	79,604	34,114	201,619	13,684,376	
" 1836 "	9,374,694	4,108,063	11,138,992	173,265	28,354	81,169	11,220,161	
" 1837 "	6,628,224	4,510,768	11,017,391	27,234	53,935	24,679	11,042,070	
" 1838 "	7,610,881	3,406,510	10,318,822	10,313	14,366	66,604	10,385,426	
" 1839 "	6,414,637	3,904,185	9,981,016	59,515	7,089	55,753	10,036,769	
" 1840 "	7,750,546	2,230,470	8,011,392	41,149	14,604	31,892	8,043,284	
" 1841 "	5,579,971	2,431,421		24,051	7,841			

*Exports—Continued.*

		DOMESTIC PRODUCE.			FOREIGN PRODUCE.			Total Exports of Domestic and Foreign Produce.
		In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Domestic Produce.	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Foreign Produce.	
1st Oct. 1841 to 30th Sept. 1842		5,097,933	2,410,466	7,508,399	6,573	10,751	17,324	7,525,723
" 1842 " 30th June 1843		5,034,953	2,719,199	7,754,152	2,249	4,408	6,657	7,760,809
1st July 1843 " 1844		3,202,386	4,227,199	7,429,585	871	2,826	3,697	7,433,282
" 1844 " 1845		6,669,848	2,214,922	8,884,770	585	5,293	5,878	8,890,648
" 1845 " 1846		4,610,505	2,219,030	6,829,535	2,367	16,575	18,942	6,848,477
" 1846 " 1847		6,058,387	4,369,759	10,428,146	475	2,896	3,371	10,431,517
" 1847 " 1848		4,583,022	3,498,895	8,081,917	-	-	-	8,081,917

The foregoing statements of the value of Exports and the succeeding table of Imports, from 1790 to 1817, have been taken from "Seybert's Statistical Annals of the United States." From 1818 to 1833, are from "Pitkin's Statistical View of the United States, 2d edition; from 1833 to 1848, are from Official Documents.

The Duties collected on Imports, with the Exports and Imports of the United States, from 1790 to 1837, are from "Hazard's Commercial and Statistical Register;" and from 1838 to 1848, from several reliable sources.

*Imports.*

			<i>Imports.</i>		Duties Collect- ed on Imports.	Exports and Imports of the United States.	
			In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.		Exports.	Imports.
			\$	\$		\$	\$
1st Oct. 1790 to 30th Sept. 1791	1791	"	-	-	\$525,845	\$19,012,041	\$52,200,000
" " " " " 1792	1792	"	-	-	364,128	20,753,098	31,500,000
" " " " " 1793	1793	"	-	-	398,571	26,109,572	31,100,000
" " " " " 1794	1794	"	-	-	718,431	33,026,233	34,600,000
" " " " " 1795	1795	"	-	-	783,297	47,989,472	69,756,268
" " " " " 1796	1796	"	-	-	413,322	67,064,097	81,436,164
" " " " " 1797	1797	"	-	-	1,282,229	56,850,206	75,379,406
" " " " " 1798	1798	"	-	-	634,495	61,527,097	68,551,700
" " " " " 1799	1799	"	-	-	2,000,306	78,665,522	79,068,148
" " " " " 1800	1800	"	-	-	2,203,812	70,971,780	91,252,768
" " " " " 1801	1801	"	-	-	2,257,100	94,115,925	111,363,511
" " " " " 1802	1802	"	-	-	1,206,350	72,483,160	76,333,333
" " " " " 1803	1803	"	-	-	867,126	55,800,033	64,666,666
" " " " " 1804	1804	"	-	-	1,061,806	77,699,074	85,000,000
" " " " " 1805	1805	"	-	-	1,303,842	95,566,021	120,000,000
" " " " " 1806	1806	"	-	-	1,334,518	101,536,962	129,000,000
" " " " " 1807	1807	"	-	-	1,352,778	108,343,150	138,500,000
" " " " " 1808	1808	"	Year of	Embargo.	452,279	22,430,960	56,990,000
" " " " " 1809	1809	"	-	-	537,043	52,203,233	59,400,000
" " " " " 1810	1810	"	-	-	697,255	66,757,970	85,400,000
" " " " " 1811	1811	"	-	-	386,355	61,316,833	53,400,000
" " " " " 1812	1812	"	} Years of War.	-	457,288	38,527,236	77,030,000
" " " " " 1813	1813	"		-	272,705	27,855,997	22,005,000
" " " " " 1814	1814	"		-	149,353	6,927,441	12,965,000
" " " " " 1815	1815	"		-	1,400,887	52,557,753	113,041,274
" " " " " 1816	1816	"	-	-	1,474,474	81,920,452	147,103,000
" " " " " 1817	1817	"	-	-	1,145,678	87,671,569	99,230,000
" " " " " 1818	1818	"	-	-	1,308,104	93,281,133	121,750,000

"	1818	"	1819	-	-	-	-	813,829	70,142,521	87,125,000
"	1819	"	1820	-	-	-	-	613,698	69,691,669	74,450,000
"	1820	"	1821	1,787,590	1,219,523	3,007,113	595,318	595,318	64,974,382	62,585,724
"	1821	"	1822	1,578,108	705,478	2,283,586	794,004	794,004	72,160,281	83,241,541
"	1822	"	1823	1,598,403	820,698	2,419,101	765,899	765,899	74,699,030	77,579,267
"	1823	"	1824	1,463,164	703,021	2,166,185	732,077	732,077	75,986,657	80,549,007
"	1824	"	1825	1,368,061	524,236	1,892,297	661,328	661,328	99,535,388	96,340,075
"	1825	"	1826	1,145,252	389,231	1,534,483	573,707	573,707	77,595,322	84,974,477
"	1826	"	1827	1,072,510	361,596	1,434,106	592,026	592,026	82,324,827	79,484,068
"	1827	"	1828	843,438	398,610	1,242,048	450,967	450,967	72,264,686	88,509,824
"	1828	"	1829	778,602	361,016	1,139,618	490,750	490,750	72,358,671	74,492,527
"	1829	"	1830	747,789	306,830	1,054,619	497,397	497,397	73,849,508	70,876,920
"	1830	"	1831	853,171	384,992	1,238,163	505,050	505,050	81,310,583	103,191,134
"	1831	"	1832	597,953	615,772	1,213,725	523,031	523,031	87,176,943	101,029,266
"	1832	"	1833	919,087	598,618	1,517,705	401,634	401,634	90,140,433	108,118,311
"	1833	"	1834	879,675	907,592	1,787,267	459,935	459,935	104,336,973	126,521,332
"	1834	"	1835	1,131,434	760,371	1,891,805	453,391	453,391	121,693,577	149,895,742
"	1835	"	1836	1,715,812	1,085,549	2,801,361	682,383	682,383	128,663,040	189,980,035
"	1836	"	1837	1,620,878	889,982	2,510,860	469,058	469,058	117,419,376	140,989,217
"	1837	"	1838	1,842,484	476,307	2,318,791	590,422	590,422	108,486,616	113,717,404
"	1838	"	1839	2,210,635	875,442	3,086,077	653,188	653,188	121,028,416	162,092,132
"	1839	"	1840	1,635,432	423,438	2,058,870	368,127	368,127	132,085,946	107,141,519
"	1840	"	1841	1,217,955	339,476	1,557,431	449,535	449,535	121,851,803	127,946,177
"	1841	"	1842	1,042,424	317,041	1,359,465	305,607	305,607	104,691,534	100,162,087
"	1842	"	30th June 1843	1,084,653	210,056	1,294,709	340,405	340,405	84,446,480	64,753,799
1st July	1843	"	1844	792,560	338,955	1,131,515	497,000	497,000	111,200,046	108,435,035
"	1844	"	1845	940,815	202,343	1,143,158	390,276	390,276	114,646,606	117,254,564
"	1845	"	1846	833,294	69,242	902,536	280,493	280,493	113,488,616	121,691,797
"	1846	"	1847	1,201,911	378,747	1,580,658	389,553	389,553	158,648,622	146,545,638
"	1847	"	1848	1,115,738	369,561	1,485,299	324,468	324,468	154,036,436	154,998,928

## SLAVE TRADE.

THE following Statistics of the Slave Trade at Charleston from 1804 to 1807, are taken from the speech of the Hon. Judge Smith, Senator from South Carolina, delivered in the Senate of the United States on 8th December, 1820.

“In the year 1804, the ports of South Carolina, by an act of its Legislature, under the permission of the Constitution of the United States, were opened for the importations of Africans. They remained open four years. During that time there were two hundred and two vessels entered the port of Charleston, with African slaves.” \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* “He wrote to a friend in Charleston, to apply to the Custom House Officers for a full statement of all the ships engaged in that trade during the four years. \*\*\*\*\* In answer to his request, he had received from the Custom House books, from the hand of the Collector, the following authentic documents.”

## 1804.

Vessels.	Where owned.	Country of the Proprietor of the Cargo.
Aurora, - -	Charleston, - -	New England.
Ann, - -	British, - -	Scotland.
Easter, - -	“ - -	“
Brilliant, - -	“ - -	Rhode Island.
Armed Neutrality,	Charleston, - -	Great Britain.
Argo, - -	Rhode Island, - -	Ireland.
Thomas, - -	British, - -	Great Britain.
Horizon, - -	Charleston, - -	“
Harriot, - -	French, - -	“
Eliza, - -	Rhode Island, - -	“
Alexander, - -	Charleston, - -	“
Francis, - -	“ - -	“
Christopher, - -	British, - -	“
Favorite, - -	Rhode Island, - -	“
M’Lespine, - -	British, - -	“
Susanna, - -	Charleston, - -	New England,
Active, - -	British, - -	Great Britain,
Hamilton, - -	“ - -	“
Ruby, - -	Charleston, - -	“
Mary, - -	Norfolk, - -	“

## 1805.

Vessel.	Where owned.	Country of the Proprietor of the Cargo.
Perseverance, -	British, -	Great Britain.
Kitty, - - -	Charleston, -	Charleston.
Lupin, - - -	British, -	Rhode Island.
Mary Huntley, -	" - - -	Great Britain.
Gov. Wentworth, -	" - - -	"
Experiment, -	" - - -	"
Eagle, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
Neptune, - - -	" - - -	"
Fanny, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Thomas, - - -	Charleston, -	"
Nile, - - -	" - - -	"
Recourse, - - -	British, - - -	"
Isabella, - - -	" - - -	"
Armed Neutraity, -	Charleston, -	"
Susanna, - - -	" - - -	"
Love & Unity, -	British, - - -	Rhode Island.
Jack Park, - - -	" - - -	Great Britain.
Manning, - - -	" - - -	"
Juliet, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
Margaret, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Louisiana, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
Ariel, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Estor, - - -	" - - -	"
Margaret, - - -	" - - -	"
Hiram, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
Louisiana, - - -	British, - - -	"
Maria, - - -	" - - -	Great Britain.
Hambleton, - - -	" - - -	"
Rambler, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
William, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.

## 1806.

Ariel, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Mary, - - -	" - - -	"
Daphna, - - -	Charleston, -	"
Carie, - - -	British, - - -	"
America, - - -	" - - -	"
Davis, - - -	Charleston, -	"
Lydia, - - -	" - - -	New Jersey.
Dudton, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Amazon, - - -	" - - -	"
Fair American, -	Charleston, -	Rhode Island.
Miller, - - -	" - - -	Ireland.
Edward & Edmund,	" - - -	Great Britain.
Factor, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
Louisa, - - -	" - - -	"
Commerce, - - -	" - - -	"
Gustavus, - - -	Swede, - - -	Charleston.

Vessel.	Where owned.	Country of the Proprietor of the Cargo.
Neptune, - - -	Rhode Island, - -	Rhode Island.
Robert, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Polly, - - -	Rhode Island, - -	Rhode Island.
Hiram, - - -	" - - -	"
Samuel, - - -	British, - - -	New Jersey.
Love & Unity, - -	" - - -	Rhode Island.
Three Sisters, - -	Rhode Island, - -	"
Heetor, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Ruby, - - -	Charleston, - - -	"
Farmer, - - -	" - - -	"
Maria, - - -	Rhode Island, - -	Rhode Island.
Ceres, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Independence, - -	Baltimore, - - -	Rhode Island.
Hibernia, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Alert, - - -	" - - -	"
Agent, - - -	Rhode Island, - -	Rhode Island.
Mary, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Great Britain.
Three Friends, - -	British, - - -	"
Fair Eliza, - - -	Rhode Island, - -	"
Fox, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Rhode Island.
Kitty, - - -	" - - -	Charleston.
Hope, - - -	Rhode Island, - -	Rhode Island.
Hope, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Ireland.
Nantasket, - - -	" - - -	Great Britain.
John Watson, - - -	British, - - -	"
Gov. Dodsworth, - -	" - - -	"
Mary Ann, - - -	" - - -	"
Diana, - - -	" - - -	"
Davenport, - - -	" - - -	New Jersey.
Corydon, - - -	" - - -	Great Britain.
Kate, - - -	" - - -	"
Mercury, - - -	Charleston, - - -	"
Union, - - -	British, - - -	"
Washington, - - -	Rhode Island, - -	"
Louisa, - - -	" - - -	Rhode Island.
Nicholson, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Edward & Edmund, - -	Charleston, - - -	"
Mereury, - - -	British, - - -	"
Little Ann, - - -	Rhode Island, - -	Charleston.
Margaret, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.

## 1807.

Katy, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Great Britain.
James, - - -	British, - - -	"
Eliza, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Rhode Island.
Cleopatra, - - -	" - - -	Great Britain.
Union, - - -	Rhode Island, - -	Rhode Island.
Tartar, - - -	British, - - -	Great Britain.
Maria, - - -	" - - -	"
James, - - -	Baltimore, - - -	Massachusetts.

Vessel.	Where owned.	Country of the Proprietor of the Cargo.
Mary,	British,	Rhode Island.
Aspinal,	"	Great Britain.
James,	Rhode Island,	Charleston.
Norfolk,	Charleston,	Ireland.
Fourth of July,	British,	Charleston.
Dudder,	"	Great Britain.
Habit,	French,	France.
Agent,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Eliza,	Charleston,	Great Britain.
Ann,	British,	"
Ellis,	"	"
Andromache,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Gov. Clairborne,	"	France.
Hiram,	"	Rhode Island.
Semiramis,	"	"
Neptune,	"	"
Nancy,	"	"
Minerva,	Charleston,	France.
Columbia,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Factor,	"	"
Lavinia,	"	"
Leander,	Charleston,	"
Daphney,	"	Great Britain.
Vulture,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Africa,	British,	Great Britain.
Three Friends,	"	"
Eliza,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Lark,	"	"
Alfred,	"	"
Louisa,	Charleston,	Great Britain.
Hiram,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Concord,	"	"
Friendship,	"	"
Flora,	"	"
Ann & Harriot,	"	"
Monticello,	"	"
Amazon,	British,	Great Britain.
Baltimore,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Juliet,	"	"
Miriam,	British,	France.
Heron,	Connecticut,	Ireland.
Ruby,	Charleston,	Great Britain.
Three Sisters,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.
Betsy & Sally,	"	"
Armed Neutrality,	Charleston,	Great Britain.
Anna,	"	France.
John,	British,	Great Britain.
Nantasket,	Charleston,	"
Gov. Clinton,	"	France.
Eagle,	Rhode Island,	Rhode Island.

Vessel.	Where owned.	Country of the Proprietor of the Cargo.
Port Mary, - - -	Charleston, -	Great Britain.
Eliza, - - -	" - - -	Charleston.
Mary, - - -	Rhode Island, -	Rhode Island.
Eagle, - - -	" - - -	"
Actor, - - -	Charleston, -	Ireland.
Hanna Bartlet, - -	Charleston, - - -	Rhode Island.
Mary, - - -	" - - -	"
Edward & Edmund, Charleston, -	" - - -	"
Experience, - - -	Boston, - - -	Great Britain.
Rambler, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Rhode Island.
Eliza, - - -	British, - - -	"
Cleopatra, - - -	Charleston, - - -	"
Hope, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Great Britain.
Charlotte, - - -	" - - -	Rhode Island.
Albert, - - -	Charleston, - - -	"
Commerce, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	South Carolina.
Hope, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Rhode Island.
Wealthy Ann, - - -	" - - -	Massachusetts.
Columbia, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	Rhode Island.
Angenora, - - -	" - - -	"
Mercury, - - -	British, - - -	"
Venus, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Ireland.
Agent, - - -	" - - -	Rhode Island.
Gen. Clairborne, -	" - - -	France.
James, - - -	Rhode Island, - - -	"
Resolution, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Rhode Island.
William & Mary, -	" - - -	Great Britain.
Caroline, - - -	French, - - -	"
Polly, - - -	Charleston, - - -	France.
Jupiter, - - -	Norfolk, - - -	Charleston.
Heart of Oak, - -	Baltimore, - - -	Great Britain.
Horizon, - - -	British, - - -	Rhode Island.
Mary Ann, - - -	Charleston, - - -	"
Mary Ann, - - -	Baltimore, - - -	"
Rio, - - -	Charleston, - - -	Charleston.
Sally, - - -	" - - -	"

The particulars above are given according to the printed copy, in which there appear to have been some few typographical errors.—[*Note by Compiler.*

## RECAPITULATION.

Of the African Trade, and by what nations supported,  
from 1st January, 1804, to 31st December, 1807.

<i>Vessels belonging to</i>		<i>Consignees.</i>
Charleston,	61	Natives of Charleston, 13
Rhode Island,	59	" " Rhode Island, 88
Baltimore,	4	" " Britain, 91
Boston,	1	" " France, 10
Norfolk,	2	
Connecticut,	1	Total, - - 202
Sweden,	1	
Britain,	70	
France,	3	
Total,	202	

Whole number of Slaves imported, and the particular number imported by each foreign nation, and each of the United States (into Charleston.)

British,	- - -	*19,649
French,	- - -	*1,078—21,027

*In American Vessels.*

Charleston, South Carolina,		
Belonging to Foreigners,	5,717	
Imported by Merchants and Planters of Charleston and vicinity,	2,006—7,723	
Bristol, 3,914	} Rhode Island, 8,238	
Newport, 3,488		
Providence, 556		
Warren, 280		
Baltimore,	- - -	750
Savannah,	- - -	300
Norfolk,	- - -	287
Hartford,	- - -	250
Boston,	- - -	200
Philadelphia,	- - -	200
New Orleans,	- - -	100
Total,	- - -	18,048
		39,075

\* There is a typographical error of 300 in one of these two amounts in the original pamphlet, which we have not felt authorised to alter, as it was doubtful in which amount to make the alteration.

“Here, Sir, ends the black catalogue. It would  
 “shew to the Senate, that those people who most de-  
 “precate the evils of slavery and traffic in human flesh,  
 “when a profitable market can be found, can sell hu-  
 “man flesh with as easy a conscience as they sell other  
 “articles. The whole number imported by the Mer-  
 “chants and Planters of Charleston and its vicinity,  
 “were only two thousand and six. Nor were the slaves  
 “imported by the Foreigners, and other American ves-  
 “sels and owners, sold to the Carolinians, only in part.  
 “They were sold to the people of the Western States,  
 “Georgia, New Orleans, and a considerable quantity  
 “were sent to the West Indies; especially when the  
 “market became dull in Carolina.”

## NOTE BY THE COMPILER.

It would appear from the foregoing, that of these importations of Slaves into Charleston, there were imported

By natives of Countries	}	Foreigners, 21,027
and places now repudi-		Citizens of
ating slavery.		U. States, 14,605—35,632
By citizens of the Slave-holding States,		3,443
Total,		39,075

Judge Smith's speech also contains much matter upon the constitutional admission of the institution of Slavery by the Federal Constitution, and also by the Constitutions of many of the now non-slave-holding States, which is worthy of revival.

## TRADE OF CHARLESTON.

IN closing the foregoing tables, the enquiry naturally presents itself, what has been, and what is now the position occupied by the trade of Charleston?

In examining the tables showing the value of Foreign importations, we cannot flatter ourselves that this particular branch of our Commerce is an improving one, although it is believed there is no just ground for discouragement.

It is not designed here to enter upon the discussion of the merits of a direct trade over Coastwise importations, but simply to show that the Import trade of Charleston is an increasing one. With this point in view, the consideration is, what principal articles of Commerce, not produced by ourselves, are wanted? and, are those articles mainly the domestic production of the United States, or, of Foreign produce?

In the articles of cured provisions and meats, there is no room for improvement in a Foreign trade, for the United States are large producers beyond the wants of the home market. In Flour and Breadstuffs, the United States are large exporters, and our supply is naturally derived from the abundance at home. In Groceries, the leading articles given in the foregoing tables exhibit; that in the imports of Wines and Liquors the Foreign trade of Charleston has decreased, with an increase in the Coastwise trade. In Sugars and Molasses, both the Foreign and Coastwise trade has increased. In Salt, the Foreign trade has increased, whilst the Coastwise trade in the article never has been an item of any consequence. In Coffee, it will be seen that in both the Foreign and Coastwise imports, the trade has been a fluctuating one, with an increase in the Foreign trade in the last few years, and also an increase

in the aggregate imports in the same time. If the article of Fuel is considered, much of the supply needed in Charleston, which was formerly of Foreign import, is now drawn from the Coal mines of Pennsylvania. If manufactures of Cotton are taken, there is no room for improvement in a Foreign trade, for the Cotton manufactures of the United States have competed successfully with Foreign manufactures all over the world, and that the bulk of the imports into Charleston of this description of goods should be of American manufacture is not surprising; besides that the Factories of Georgia and South Carolina have not only supplied this market with Cotton Osnaburgs and goods of that description to the extent of its wants, but have also furnished large quantities for Coastwise, and some for Foreign export through this port; in this description of goods this market is monopolized by the Southern Factories. In Hardware and Cutlery—the manufactures of Axes and Cutlery of that description, in the United States, have improved to such an extent, as entirely to have superceded Foreign importations, and our supply is drawn from this source; in other articles under this head, we are informed by those engaged in this department of business, that the Foreign importations into Charleston have undergone considerable improvement. In manufactures of wood, a Foreign trade could scarcely have been expected to sustain a competition with the domestic manufactures of a forrest country, abounding with almost every variety of lumber wanted for the manufacture of the various utensils and purposes to which wood is applied. In manufactures of Hemp, which were formerly of extensive importations into Charleston from abroad, the Cotton bagging of Kentucky and Western manufactures has almost superceded Foreign importations, except for the finer goods used in packing

the Sea Island Cotton; the Rope walks of the United States have also become the source of supply for the largest portion of our wants. In articles of woollen manufacture, we have not the materials by which a comparison of our Foreign trade can be made, but it is a well established fact, that the mixed wool and cotton goods of both Northern and Southern manufacture, have to a considerable extent taken the place of the coarse woollen goods, which were formerly largely imported from foreign countries as articles of clothing for the field laborers of our own and adjoining States, which were supplied through this market. The Northern woollen factories are also now supplying this market, to some extent, with coarser goods, manufactured from the wool imported from South America, and with some finer goods from the wool of the North Western States. In silk and other foreign articles of necessity or luxury, we are again deficient in the materials for comparison, but tho increased selection of these commodities now afforded by our merchants, will have attracted the attention of the most common observer.

It is much to be regretted that the value of the coastwise imports into Charleston cannot be ascertained; but that there has been much improvement in this respect, will appear from the consideration of many evidences around us, some of which will be enumerated. Within three years, four Steam Ships have been placed in the coasting trade, and are well supported; besides that, three or more are now building, and will, ere long, be added to them: the employment of seventy vessels, with an aggregate of over 20,000 tons, as regular traders in the coastwise trade with the seaports of the other States, and during the business season, the demands of this trade constantly call for the additional employment of transient vessels also: the increased

total arrivals at this port of shipping exhibited in the foregoing tables of monthly arrivals: the increased business of the wholesale dry goods and provision merchants, which has been a subject of common remark: the published statistics of the Rail Road (the outlet for a considerable portion of the imports into the city,) show, that with reduced rates of freight, their carrying trade upwards is a growing one, which is dependent mainly upon the increased importations of the city. In examining the coastwise manifests at the Custom House, for 10 years, to obtain the particulars given under that head in the tables of imports of Wine, Liquors, Sugars, &c. &c., these manifests were found to have increased very considerably in the quantity and variety of the merchandise brought to this port: the increase in this particular was strikingly marked.

But let the imports into Charleston come from what source they may, they must be regulated by the means we have of returning their value, and for this purpose the main dependence is upon the Receipts of Cotton and Rice. If those receipts diminish, it will affect our imports; if those receipts increase, the universal course of trade will increase our imports to supply whatever section of country we are indebted to for those receipts. It remains, therefore, to consider this branch of our trade.

The receipts of Upland Cotton into Charleston will be found to vary considerably in each year, and not in proportion to the Upland crops of the United States. This variation is at once accounted for in the fact, that the receipts at Charleston are dependent upon the Upland crops of the four Atlantic States of North, and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

It is not infrequently the case that the Western and Gulf States make large crops, whilst the season has

been unfavorable in the Atlantic States; and even with an unfavorable season in both sections, the more extensive and undivided cultivation of Upland Cotton in the former, produces, under such circumstances, a smaller variation in proportion, in the Western and Gulf crops, than in the Atlantic States, where the Corn, Lumber and Turpentine interests of North Carolina, and the Rice and Sea Island Cotton of Georgia, and South Carolina, divide the agricultural interests of the Atlantic section.

To illustrate this fact, and to show what proportion of the Upland crop of the four Atlantic States, and of the Sea Island and Rice crops, are received at Charleston, the following tables are given.

# *Trade of Charleston.*

	UPLAND COTTON.				SEA ISLAND COTTON.				RICE.		
	Crops of the United States.	Crops of the four Atlantic States.	Receipts at Charleston ton.	Pro'pn in 100 bales of Rec'ts at Charleston upon crop of Atlantic States	Crops.	Receipts at Charleston ton.	Pro'pn in 100 bales of Rec'ts upon crop.	Crops.	Receipts at Charleston ton.	Pro'pn in 100 bales of Rec'ts upon crop.	
October to September, 1834-5	1,229,677	513,029	189,386	36.92	24,651	15,265	61.91	151,000	124,250	82.28	
" " 1835-6	1,335,174	612,459	228,548	37.32	25,551	16,534	64.71	168,851	133,533	79.08	
" " 1836-7	1,400,705	534,818	188,469	35.24	22,225	16,768	75.45	150,958	119,917	79.44	
" " 1837-8	1,783,808	720,783	286,866	39.80	17,689	12,862	72.71	119,341	90,385	75.74	
" " 1838-9	1,344,240	493,246	203,977	41.35	16,292	11,756	72.16	136,583	106,001	77.61	
" " 1839-40	2,151,280	724,006	287,317	39.68	26,555	18,353	69.11	140,243	107,108	76.37	
" " August, 1840-1	1,614,680	449,210	209,653	46.67	20,265	14,063	69.40	140,421	107,052	76.24	
September to " 1841-2	1,663,113	595,375	255,439	42.90	20,461	13,731	67.11	150,422	117,994	78.44	
" " 1842-3	2,354,584	797,171	339,233	42.53	24,291	17,666	72.73	175,049	136,733	78.68	
" " 1843-4	2,011,271	694,823	296,142	42.62	19,138	15,680	81.93	176,293	135,561	76.90	
" " 1844-5	2,366,031	904,447	401,221	44.36	28,472	21,499	75.51	160,597	117,939	73.44	
" " 1845-6	2,070,336	563,949	245,211	43.48	30,201	20,696	68.53	156,928	111,407	70.99	
" " 1846-7	1,757,546	700,149	353,587	50.50	21,105	14,457	68.50	192,462	146,260	75.99	
" " 1847-8	2,325,909	651,176	269,908	41.45	21,725	13,506	62.17	170,771	126,673	74.18	

\* The extremely low point to which Cotton fell during this year, consequent upon the troubled state of European affairs, kept much of the crop of South Carolina from being brought into the market, and hence the diminution of receipts during this year.

## POST OFFICE.

STATEMENT of the Net amount of postages received at the Post Office at Charleston, S. C., during certain periods between the years 1794 and 1848.

In 1794	the nett Revenue to the Department was	.	.	\$1,968 67
1795	do	do	.	2,587 57
1800	do	do	.	7,078 41
1805	do	do	.	10,553 48
1810	do	do	.	12,012 03
1832	do	do	.	28,945 89
1833	do	do	.	30,097 85
1834	do	do	.	32,244 18
1837	do	do	.	47,978 25
1838	do	do	.	50,414 33
1839	do	do	.	47,989 92
1840	do	do	.	47,816 66
1841	do	do	.	45,838 05
1842	do	do	.	46,623 03
1843	do	do	.	45,281 37
1844	do	do	.	46,949 54
1845	do 1st Jan. to 1st July	.	.	24,132 72
"	do 1st July to 31st December	.	.	9,786 52
1846	do	do	.	22,777 53
1847	do	do	.	27,249 88
1848	do	do	.	29,711 87

From the foregoing statement it will appear, that between the years 1800 and 1810 the increase of postage was about 70 per cent. From 1810 to 1838 [a period of 28 years] 320 per cent., or over 110 per cent. in every 10 years. The maximum amount received for one year was in 1838, which amounted to \$50,414 33-100. The increase this year was, no doubt, owing to the heavy transactions in our staples. Since that year the receipts have decreased—the highest receipt being in 1839, \$ 47,989 92-100, and the lowest, up to 30th June, 1845, [\$45,281 37-100.] This falling off may be attributed to the subsequent state of commercial affairs, upon *which* depends the amount of revenue accruing to the Post Office Department. It may be interesting to know what portion of the revenue is

paid by the Commercial part of the community. During the last quarter, ending 31st March, 1849, the net amount due to the General Post Office was \$8,160; of which the sum of \$4,380 was paid by 121 *Merchants and Factors, who keep a monthly account of postages.*

In July 1845 the cheap rates of postages were adopted, the old rates having been 25, 18  $\frac{3}{4}$ , 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10 and 6 cents, an aggregate of 72 cents; whilst the new are 10 and 5 cents, an aggregate of 15 cents. Since that period up to the 31st December, 1848, the increase has been 52 per cent., and no doubt can be entertained that in the course of a very few years, the postages on *the new will exceed those on the old rates.*

The above statement has been prepared and furnished by the politeness of T. W. Bacot, Esq., Assistant Postmaster at Charleston.

STATEMENT AND CONDITION OF THE  
BANKS.

THERE will be found under this head the aggregate reports of six of the Banks in the city, together with two of the Banks in the interior, which are Branches of the "Bank of the State of South Carolina," the financial agent of the State Government; which branches, together, employ from \$1,000,000 to \$1,300,000 of the capital of the parent institution, located in Charleston: and, also, separately the statements of the Bank of Charleston.

The tables are copied from the Comptroller General's published monthly reports of statements rendered by the six City Banks which have accepted certain conditions of an Act of the Legislature, passed in 1840, and from the annual published reports of the Bank of Charleston.

The length of time necessarily devoted to the other subjects comprised in the Commercial Tables, has precluded the possibility of presenting this subject in as complete a form as was desirable.

Had time permitted, the reports of the two interior Banks, the State Funds, and funds for the rebuilding of the City, would have been deducted; the items reduced to fewer heads, and the condition of the seven Banks located in the City, presented in aggregate views, so as to have exhibited the Commercial, Agricultural, and general business Banking facilities of the City alone.

*Aggregate Statement of six Banks in the City, with the two Branches of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, at Columbia and Camden, from the published statements of the Comptroller General.*

FEBRUARY, 1844.

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock, - -	\$5,988,882 73	Specie on hand, - -	\$934,747 50
Bills in circulation, -	2,325,428 17	Real Estate, - - -	290,525 16
Net profits on hand,	307,409 82	Bills of Banks in this State, - - - -	509,797 54
Balances due to Banks in this State, - - -	1,588,110 87	Bills of Banks in other States, - - - -	663 00
Balances due to Banks in other States, - -	66,904 53	Balance due from Banks in this State, - - -	9,658 04
All other moneys due which bear interest, -	368,758 50	Balance due from Banks in other States, - -	286,408 78
State Treasury, for Balance, Current fund,	8,246 40	Discounts on personal security, - - - -	5,524,408 30
State Treasury, for Balance, Sinking fund,	702,236 97	Loans on security of their own stock, - -	340,629 12
State Treasury, for loan for rebuilding the city,	1,843,586 70	Loans on security of other stock, - - -	276,777 68
Cash deposited and all other moneys due,	2,250,521 87	Domestic Exchange, - -	885,022 67
		Foreign do. - - -	120,331 57
		Bonds, - - - -	1,162,019 48
		Investments in Stocks,	1,424,939 89
		Debts suspended and in suit, - - - - -	816,860 10
		State Treasury, - - -	89,563 21
		Branches and agencies,	1,503,794 95
		Bonds under law for rebuilding Charleston,	1,005,718 92
		Interest and expenses of State loan, - - - -	103,888 42
		All other investments,	164,332 23
Total liabilities, <u>\$15,450,086 56</u>		Total resources, <u>\$15,450,086 56</u>	

*Bank of Charleston, same time.*

Capital stock paid in,	\$3,160,800 00	Specie on hand, - -	\$646,082 87
Circulation, - - - -	936,575 00	Real and Personal Estate, - - - - -	141,665 13
Surplus profits, - - -	255,118 52	Stocks and other investments, - - - -	50,733 97
Balances due to other Banks, - - - -	206,092 97	Balances due by other Banks, - - - - -	973,773 49
Deposits and unclaimed dividends, - - -	532,543 86	Domestic Exchange, -	630,494 45
		Foreign do. - - -	84,700 30
		Discounts, bonds, mortgages and other securities, - - - -	2,563,680 14
Total liabilities, <u>\$5,091,130 35</u>		Total resources, <u>\$5,091,130 35</u>	
Grand Total, -	<u>\$20,541,216 91</u>	Grand Total, -	<u>\$20,541,216 91</u>

*Comptroller's Statement of the Banks during Jan., 1845.*

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock, - - -	\$5,991,082 73	Specie on hand, - - -	\$1,067,814 16
Circulation, - - - -	2,209,334 17	Real Estate, - - - -	286,851 23
Net profits on hand,	236,306 60	Bills of Banks in this	
Balances due to Banks		State, - - - - -	541,251 46
in this State, - - -	1,637,185 85	Bills of Banks in other	
Balances due to Banks		States, - - - - -	1,482 54
in other States, - - -	89,813 26	Balances due by Banks	
All monies due which		in this State, - - -	26,743 15
bear interest, - - -	34,638 37	Balances due by Banks	
State Treasury, for bal-		in other States, - - -	113,347 72
ance, Current Fund,	12,566 70	Discounts on personal	
State Treasury, for bal-		security, - - - - -	5,912,369 46
ance, Sinking Fund,	618,383 96	Loans on pledge of own	
State Treasury, for loan		stock, - - - - -	282,417 12
for rebuilding city,	1,843,586 70	Loans on pledge of oth-	
Cash deposits and all		er stock, - - - - -	245,819 33
other monies due,	2,027,602 85	Domestic Exchange,	391,419 95
		Foreign do. - - -	116,903 34
		Bonds, - - - - -	1,030,218 17
		Investments in stock, -	1,158,872 37
		Debts suspended and in	
		suit, - - - - -	701,480 97
		State Treasury, - - -	101,602 52
		Branches and agencies,	1,498,709 02
		Bonds under law for re-	
		building Charleston,	974,840 22
		Interest and expenses of	
		State loan, - - - -	71,952 50
		All other investments,	176,405 96
Total liabilities, \$14,700,501 19		Total resources, \$14,700,501 19	

*Bank of Charleston, same time.*

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock, paid in,	\$3,160,800 00	Specie on hand - - -	\$614,072 09
Circulation, - - - -	1,464,254 00	Real and personal Estate,	155,995 76
Surplus profits, - - -	278,779 91	Stocks and other invest-	
Balances due to other		ments, - - - - -	158,040 18
Banks, - - - - -	1,161,390 68	Balances due by other	
Deposits and unclaimed		Banks, - - - - -	1,172,166 84
dividends, - - - -	168,172 84	Domestic Exchange, -	1,127,942 18
		Foreign do. - - - -	404,432 36
		Discounts, Bonds and	
		Mortgages and other	
		securities, - - - -	2,600,748 02
Total liabilities, \$6,233,397 43		Total resources, \$6,233,397 43	
Grand total, - \$20,933,898 62		Grand total, - \$20,933,898 62	

*Comptroller's Statement of the Banks during Jan. 1846.†*

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, - - -	\$5,992,607 73	Specie on hand, - - -	\$717,053 67
Circulation, - - -	2,289,946 50	Real Estate, - - -	287,997 65
Net profits on hand, -	190,972 52	Bills of Banks in this State, - - - - -	339,449 55
Balances due to Banks in this State, - - -	1,169,959 49	Bills of Banks in other States, - - - - -	2,797 00
Balances due to Banks in other States, -	338,725 65	Balances due from banks in this State, - -	65,846 51
All monies due which bear interest, - -	40,500 81	Balances due from banks in other States, - -	90,515 72
State Treasury, for balance, Current Fund,	41,303 60	Discounts on personal security, - - -	6,064,339 16
State Treasury, for balance Sinking Fund,	487,758 23	Loans on pledge of their own stock, - - -	221,272 33
State Treasury, for loan for rebuilding city,	1,810,253 37	Loans on pledge of other stock, - - - -	366,219 12
Cash deposited and all other monies due,	1,937,057 52	Domestic Exchange,	270,819 80
		Foreign do. -	127,749 88
		Bonds, - - - -	984,116 58
		Investments in Stock,	1,371,153 89
		Debts suspended and in suit, - - - - -	589,086 40
		State Treasury, -	82,186 40
		Branches and agencies,	1,523,348 55
		Bonds under law, for rebuilding Charleston,	927,056 37
		Interest and expenses of State Loan, - - -	68,840 68
		All other investments,	198,972 14
†Total liabilities, *\$14,299,885 42		†Total resources, *\$14,299,885 42	

*Bank of Charleston, same time.*

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, paid in, \$3,160,800 00		Specie on hand, - -	\$669,521 07
Circulation, - - - 1,350,412 00		Real and Personal Estate, - - - - -	143,491 88
Surplus profits, - - - 287,884 59		Stocks and other investments, - - - -	324,120 34
Balances due to other Banks, - - - - 1,340,988 81		Balances due by other Banks, - - - - -	807,876 17
Deposits and unclaimed dividends, - - - 611,002 54		Domestic Exchange,	1,495,704 26
		Foreign do. -	528,774 60
		Discounts, Bonds and Mortgages and other securities, - - -	2,781,599 62
†Total liabilities, \$6,751,087 94		Total resources, \$6,751,087 94	
Grand total, - \$21,050,973 36		Grand total, - \$21,050,973 36	

\*The figures are given according to the report, although the amounts vary in the aggregate.  
†Exclusive of the Branch of "the Bank of the State of So. Ca.," at Camden.

*Comptroller's Statement of the Banks during Jan., 1847.*

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, - - -	\$5,992,607 73	Specie on hand, - - -	\$643,831 86
Circulation, - - -	2,863,698 00	Real Estate, - - -	291,997 65
Net profits on hand,	223,449 28	Bills of Banks in this	
Balances due to Banks in		State, - - - - -	296,501 22
this State, - - -	1,892,685 40	Bills of Banks in other	
Balances due Banks in		States, - - - - -	605 00
other States, - - -	269,453 38	Balances due by Banks	
All other monies due,		in this State, - - -	87,778 40
which bear interest,	55,841 18	Balances due by Banks	
State Treasury, for bal-		in other States, - -	57,354 98
ance, Current Fund,	24,391 82	Discounts on personal	
State Treasury, for bal-		security, - - - - -	5,804,394 92
ance, Sinking Fund,	509,160 63	Loans on pledge of their	
State Treasury, for loan		own stock, - - - -	279,856 11
for rebuilding City,	1,810,253 37	Loans on pledge of oth-	
Cash deposited and all		er stock, - - - - -	415,890 76
other monies due,	1,754,478 50	Domestic Exchange,	1,199,350 88
		Foreign do. - - -	247,267 07
		Bonds, - - - - -	1,141,075 14
		Investments in stocks,	1,365,829 91
		Debts suspended and in	
		suit, - - - - -	777,191 42
		State Treasury, - - -	83,042 52
		Branches and agencies,	1,632,380 10
		Bonds under law for re-	
		building Charleston,	880,395 27
		Interest and expenses of	
		State loan, - - - -	68,592 94
		All other investments,	122,683 14
Total liabilities,	<u>\$15,396,019 29</u>	Total resources,	<u>\$15,396,019 29</u>

*Bank of Charleston, same time.*

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, paid in, \$3,160,800 00		Specie on hand, - - -	\$409,750 53
Circulation, - - -	1,934,265 00	Real Estate, - - -	90,435 23
Surplus profits, - - -	329,096 75	Stocks and other invest-	
Balances due to other		ments, - - - - -	790,469 67
Banks, - - - - -	1,412,723 72	Balance due by other	
Deposits and unclaimed		Banks, - - - - -	949,738 20
dividends, - - -	646,766 54	Domestic Exchange,	1,610,999 63
		Foreign do. - - -	901,669 98
		Discounts, Bonds, Mort-	
		gages, and other se-	
		curities, - - - - -	2,730,588 77
Total liabilities,	<u>\$7,483,652 01</u>	Total resources,	<u>\$7,483,652 01</u>
Grand total, -	<u>\$22,879,671 30</u>	Grand Total, -	<u>\$22,879,671 30</u>

*Comptroller's Statement of the Banks during Jan. 1848.*

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, - - -	\$5,992,782 73	Specie on hand, - - -	\$443,953 12
Circulation, - - - -	2,403,681 38	Real Estate, - - - -	278,496 41
Net profits on hand,	246,254 30	Bills of Banks in this State, - - - - -	335,417 28
Balances due to Banks in this State, - - -	1,769,195 19	Bills of Banks in other States, - - - - -	13,297 00
Balances due to Banks in other State, - - -	198,340 08	Balances due from banks in this State, - - -	47,362 97
All other monies due which bear interest,	26,860 00	Balances due from banks in other States, - -	59,918 38
State Treasury, for balance, Current Fund,	9,083 15	Discounts on personal security, - - - - -	5,983,059 06
State Treasury, for balance, Sinking Fund,	503,534 22	Loans on pledge of their own stock, - - - -	230,799 30
State Treasury, for loan for rebuilding City,	1,810,253 37	Loans on pledge of other stock, - - - - -	371,518 21
Cash deposited and all other monies due, - -	1,862,973 89	Domestic Exchange, -	1,066,322 59
		Foreign do. - - -	216,654 16
		Bonds, - - - - -	1,177,364 28
		Investments in Stock, -	1,343,044 79
		Debts suspended and in suit, - - - - -	753,770 33
		State Treasury, - - -	96,056 78
		Branches and agencies,	1,435,953 05
		Bonds under law for rebuilding Charleston,	811,718 49
		Interest and expenses of State loan, - - - -	48,421 51
		All other investments,	109,830 60
Total liabilities,	<u>\$14,822,958 31</u>	Total resources,	<u>\$14,822,958 31</u>

*Bank of Charleston, same time.*

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, paid in,	\$3,160,800 00	Specie on hand, - - -	\$440,165 13
Circulation, - - - -	1,536,845 00	Real Estate, - - - -	71,096 53
Surplus profit, - - -	381,900 86	Stocks and other investments, - - - - -	1,011,958 12
Balances due to other Banks and accounts with agencies, - - -	1,060,783 63	Balances due by other Banks, - - - - -	992,662 34
Deposits and unclaimed dividends, - - - - -	443,543 19	Domestic Exchange, -	1,008,268 18
		Foreign do. - - -	666,509 95
		Discounts, Bonds and Mortgages and other securities, - - - -	2,393,212 43
Total liabilities,	<u>\$6,583,872 68</u>	Total resources,	<u>\$6,583,872 68</u>
Grand total, -	<u>\$21,406,830 99</u>	Grand total, -	<u>\$21,406,830 99</u>

*Comptroller's Statement of the Banks during Jan. 1849.*

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, - - -	\$5,992,782 73	Specie on hand, - - -	\$586,292 76
Circulation, - - -	2,083,784 00	Real Estate, - - -	277,291 51
Net profits on hand, -	263,568 23	Bills of Banks in this State, - - - - -	301,956 88
Balances due to Banks in this State, - -	1,192,419 65	Bills of Banks in other States, - - - - -	6,709 96
Balances due to Banks in other States, - -	98,910 28	Balances due from banks in this State, - - -	51,618 14
All other monies due which bear interest, -	26,435 00	Balances due from banks in other States, - -	170,942 40
State Treasury, for balance, Current Fund, -	737 09	Discounts on personal security, - - - - -	4,550,369 54
State Treasury, for balance, Sinking Fund, -	533,203 03	Loans on pledge of own stock, - - - - -	248,244 78
State Treasury, for loan for rebuilding city, -	1,783,586 70	Loans on pledge of other stock, - - - - -	400,033 97
Cash deposited and all other moneys due, -	1,796,215 65	Domestic Exchange, - -	1,168,448 45
		Foreign do. - - -	205,176 67
		Bonds, - - - - -	1,180,154 26
		Investments in Stock, -	1,252,567 97
		Debts suspended and in suit, - - - - -	789,666 23
		State Treasury, - -	119,640 71
		Branches and agencies, -	1,486,116 63
		Bonds under law for rebuilding Charleston, -	771,859 24
		Interests and expenses of State loan, - -	43,689 83
		All other investments, -	160,862 43
Total liabilities, -	\$13,771,642 36	Total resources, -	\$13,771,642 36

*Bank of Charleston, same time.*

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital Stock, paid in, -	\$3,160,800 00	Specie on hand, - - -	\$327,786 22
Circulation, - - -	1,413,176 00	Real Estate, - - - -	63,500 75
Surplus profits, - - -	585,578 84	Stocks and other investments, - - - - -	580,648 25
Balances due to other Banks, and accounts with agencies, - -	1,525,506 63	Balances due by other Banks and agencies, -	1,149,181 98
Deposits and unclaimed dividends, - - -	380,263 99	Domestic Exchange, -	1,644,513 91
		Foreign do. - - -	756,219 32
		Discounts, Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities, - - - - -	2,543,475 03
Total liabilities, -	\$7,065,325 46	Total resources, -	\$7,065,325 46
Grand total, -	\$20,836,967 82	Grand total, -	\$20,836,967 82

*“Provident Institution for Savings in the City of Charleston”—Incorporated December 1843.*

	Number of acc'ts. opened.	Number of acc'ts. closed.	Number of accounts re- maining open	Average amount to each deposi- tor.
Jan. 1844 to Jan. 1845	429	35	394	\$76.34
“ 1845 “ 1846	339	75	264	117.28
“ 1846 “ 1847	321	144	177	119.08
“ 1847 “ 1848	360	155	205	130.46
“ 1848 “ 1849	326	182	144	135.26
Total, - - - -	1,775	591	1,184	

	Amounts De- posited.	AMOUNTS PAID DEPOSITOR.		Am'ts remain- ing on deposit in Jan. of each year.	Expenses of the Institution for each year.
		Capital.	Dividends at 5 per cent.		
Jan. 1844 to Jan. 1845,	\$33,064 33	\$ 4,075 00	*\$ 364 61	\$28,989 33	\$ 237 17
Jan. 1845 to Jan. 1846,	58,943 09	10,757 66	1,807 53	48,185 43	333 46
Jan. 1846 to Jan. 1847,	61,289 01	39,031 10	3,723 56	22,257 91	547 42
Jan. 1847 to Jan. 1848,	76,487 43	40,238 83	4,973 47	36,248 60	571 76
Jan. 1848 to Jan. 1849,	81,833 55	57,370 02	6,320 08	24,463 53	756 65
Total.	311,617 41	151,472 61	17,189 25	160,144 80	2,446 46

\* This dividend was for the first half year after the Institution went into operation.

Amount invested in Stocks,	-	\$35,064 09
“ “ “ Bonds,	- -	126,057 25

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\$161,121 34

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Amount of Surplus to be divided in 1849,	5,593 70
“ deposited between Jan. and June, 1849,	48,687 00

“ paid depositors, same time, principal,	26,749 68
“ “ “ “ “ dividends,	3,606 56

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30,356 24

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Which shows an increase of over 50 per cent. upon the deposits of the same period for the preceding year.

The quarterly periods from which interest on deposits are allowed, are the third Wednesday's of January, April, July and October. Dividends are paid semi-annually in April and October, at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unclaimed dividends are placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest from the date at which they were declared. At the expiration of every five years, all surplus profits are apportioned amongst the depositors of one years standing, and over.

For the above statements we are indebted to Mr. Henry S. Griggs, the Treasurer of the Institution.

*Capital, and Dividends of the Banks in Charleston, and also of Companies chartered by the Legislature of South Carolina, and located in the City.*

	Char- ter.	CAPITAL.	Par value of shares.	Dividends, per centum, paid in January and July, of each year.														Average rate p.c. of Divi- dends.
				1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	
BANKS.																		
Bank of South Carolina, . . .	1792	\$1,000,000	\$45	5.56	7.22	8.33	8.89	8.89	7.22	6.11	5.55	5.55	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.72	5.55	6.00
State Bank, . . . . .	1802	1,000,000	100	4.	6.	7.	8.	8.	8.	6.50	6.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.90
Union Bank, . . . . .	1810	1,000,000	50	6.	7.	6.50	7.	7.	7.	6.	5.75	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.82
Planters & Mechanics Bank, . . .	1810	1,000,000	25	7.	7.50	10.*	10.*	8.	8.	7.50	7.50	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	7.17
Bank of the State of So. Ca., . . .	1812	1,123,357	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Charleston, . . . . .	1835	3,160,800	100	—	—	5.†	10.	10.	10.	8.	7.50	6.50	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	7.44
South Western R. R. Bank, . . . .	1838	869,425	25	—	—	—	—	—	2.24	8.	7.50	5.50	4.50	4.	4.	4.	4.	5.03
COMPANIES.																		
Union Insurance Company, . . . .	1807	450,000	60	13.33	10.	9.17	14.17	13.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.11
Ch'n F. & M. Insurance Co. . . .	1818	300,000	60	15.80	15.	8.33	13.33	6.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.15
So. Ca. Rail Road Company. . . .	1827	3,112,500	75	2.	6.50	7.	3.	3.	1.20	†	†	†	4.	5.	5.67	5.33	5.83	4.25
Ch'n Insurance & Trust Co., . . . .	1837	500,000	50	—	—	—	—	—	†4.	—	9.	10.	6.	12.	15.	17.	20.	11.68
So. Ca. Insurance Company, . . . .	1846	250,000	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†4.	†4.	6.

\*Including extra or surplus dividends of two per cent. during each of these two years.

†This Bank being a State Institution, with no private stockholders, declares no dividends; and being the fiscal agent of the State, has, in addition to its capital, the deposit of the State funds.

‡Dividends for the first half year after they went into operation.

§Broken by the fire of 23d April, 1838.

¶See note on Table of Statistics of the Rail Road.

††The surplus profit during these three years, were applied to increase the value of the property, and have therefore been thrown out in the calculation of the average of dividends.

## EXCHANGE.

*Rates of Foreign, and Domestic Bills of Exchange at Charleston.*

THE rates of Sterling and French Exchange are the out-door rates previous to 1841, when the Banks began to operate largely in Foreign Exchange; from that period, the rates are those at which the *Banks* purchased Foreign Exchange.

The rates for Domestic Exchange at "60 days on New York," are the Banks rates for purchasing this class of Exchange. And the "Bank Checks on New York," are the rates at which the Banks were selling Sight Checks. [*Compiled from the Weekly Courier Letter Sheet Prices Current.*]

1834					
	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.		
	Sterling.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.	
January,	1a2½ p.r.c. pm.	5.50a5.60	½ p.r.c.dis. and time	par.	
February,	par a 2 p.c. dis.	- - -	½ " "	par a ½ pr c.p.m.	
March,	" " 3 "	5.50a5.60	½ " "	½ pr cent pm.	
April,	2dis.a 3p.c.p.m.	5.45a5.60	½ " "	½ " " "	
May,	1¾a3½ "	5.40a5.50	½ a 1 " "	½ " " "	
June,	1½a2 "	5.50a5.65	1 " "	½ " " "	
July,	1 a4½ "	5.55a5.70	½ " "	½ " " "	
August,	4 a6½ "	5.35a5.55	½ " "	½ " " "	
September,	5 a7 "	5.35a5.40	½ " "	½ " " "	
October,	6 a6½ "	5.35a5.40	½ " "	¼a½ pr. ct. pm.	
November,	5 a6 "	5.35a	½ " "	par a ¼pr c.p.m.	
December,	4½a5¼ "	5.40a5.45	½ " "	par.	

1835					
	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.		
	Sterling Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.	
January,	4¼ a 6½	5.35a5.45	½ p.r.c.dis. and time	Par.	
February,	5¼ a 6½	5.35a5.45	½ " "	"	
March,	6 a 8½	5.27a5.42	½ " "	"	
April,	8 a 8½	5.25a5.27	½ " "	"	
May,	8 a 9	5.22a5.27	½ " "	"	
June,	8½ a 9	5.22a5.25	½ " "	"	
July,	8½ a 9	5.22a5.25	½ " "	"	
August,	9 a 9½	5.22a5.25	½ " "	"	
September,	8½ a 9	5.20a	½ " "	"	
October,	8 a 8¾	5.20a5.30	½ " "	"	
November,	8 a 8¾	5.22a5.29	½ " "	"	
December,	7½ a 8½	5.25a5.37	½ " "	"	

1836

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	7 a 8½	5.35a5.40	½ pr.e.dis. and time	Par
February,	8¼ a 8¾	5.30a5.40	½ " "	"
March,	7¾ a 9	5.30a5.35	½ " "	"
April,	6 a 8	5.30a5.35	½ " "	"
May,	7 a 8½	5.30a5.35	½ " "	1 per cent. pm.
June,	7 a 8½	5.27a5.35	Time	1 " "
July,	7½ a 8½	5.27a5.32	"	1a1¼ " "
August,	7½ a 8	5.27a5.32	"	1a1¼ " "
September,	7¾ a 8	5.27a5.32	"	1 " "
October,	7¾ a 9½	5.25a5.32	"	- - - -
November,	8¾ a 9¾	2.25a5.30	"	1½ " "
December,	8 a 10½	5.20a5.32	1 per cent. discount	1½ " "

1837

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	8 a 10	5.20a5.35	1 per cent. discount	1½ pr.cent. pm.
February,	9½ a 11	5.20a5.22	1 " "	1½ " "
March,	10½ a 12	5.10a5.17	par a 1 pr.cent. dis.	1½ a2 " "
April,	9 a 12	5.10a5.15	" 1 " "	2 a3 " "
May,	9 a 12	5. a5.15	1 per cent. discount	3 " "
June,	10 a 13	5. a5.15	1 " "	3 a5 " "
July,	11 a 15	5. a	1 " "	4 a5 " "
August,	14 a 15	5. a	1 " "	3 " "
September,	17 a 20	4.80a4.90	1 " "	2 a4½ " "
October,	12½ a 18	4.80a5.15	1 " "	1½ a4½ " "
November,	12½ a 15	4.95a5.	1 " "	½ a3 " "
December,	8 a 13½	4.95a5.25	1 " "	1 a3 " "

1838

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	8 a 10	5.22a5.25	1 per cent. discount	1a1½ pr. c. pm.
February,	6 a 9	5.22a5.25	1 " "	1a2½ " "
March,	6½ a 8	5.20a5.25	1 pr.e.dis. a 1 pr.e.p.m.	2a3 " "
April,	6½ a 8½	5.20a5.25	½ per cent. prem.	4a7 " "
May,	8 a 10	5.15a5.25	1 " "	4a5 " "
June,	8 a 11½	5.10a5.25	½ a1 " "	2a5 " "
July,	9 a 10	5.17a	½ " "	2a3 " "
August,	9 a 10	5.17a	½ " "	2½ a3 " "
September,	9 a 10½	5.17a	½ " " a par	1a2 " "
October,	9 a 11	5.17a	Par	1a1½ " "
November,	9½ a 10	5.15a5.25	- - - -	1½ a1½ " "
December,	9 a 10	5.15a5.25	¾ per cent. discount	½ a1 " "

1839

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	9 a 10	5.15a5.17	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount	1 percent. pm.
February,	9 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.20	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1 a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
March,	9 a $10\frac{1}{2}$	5.12a5.20	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1 a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
April,	9 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.10a5.15	$\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
May,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a 10	5.10a5.22	par a $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.cent. dis.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
June,	9 a $10\frac{1}{2}$	5.10a5.15	par	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
July,	$9\frac{1}{2}$ a $11\frac{1}{2}$	5. a5.12	par a $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.cent. dis.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ a2 " "
August,	$10\frac{1}{2}$ a 12	5. a	$\frac{1}{4}$ " "	2 " "
September,	$9\frac{1}{2}$ a 11	5. a5.05	- - - - -	3 a $3\frac{1}{2}$ " "
October,	$9\frac{1}{2}$ a 12	5. a5.15	- - - - -	$2\frac{3}{4}$ a5 " "
November,	9 a $11\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.30	- - - - -	4 a10 " "
December,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.30	- - - - -	1 a3 " "

1840

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	8 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.22a5.30	time a 1 pr. et. dis.	3 percent. pm.
February,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a $10\frac{1}{2}$	5.17a5.30	$1\frac{1}{2}$ p.e.dis. alp.e.pm.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ a3 " "
March,	9 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.25	par a 1 per. et. pm.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ a3 " "
April,	$9\frac{1}{4}$ a $9\frac{3}{4}$	5.15a5.20	1a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ a3 " "
May,	$9\frac{1}{4}$ a $10\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.20	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{3}{4}$ " "	$2\frac{1}{2}$ a4 " "
June,	9 a 10	5.10a5.17	$1\frac{1}{2}$ a $1\frac{3}{4}$ " "	3 " "
July,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.17a5.25	- - - - -	3 " "
August,	7 a 8	- - -	- - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ a2 " "
September,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a 7	- - -	- - - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
October,	7 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.20	- - - - -	1 a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "
November,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.10a5.15	- - - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "
December,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a 10	5.10a5.15	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount	1 a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " "

1841

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.10a5.20	par a $\frac{1}{2}$ per. et. dis.	1a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per.c.pm.
February,	8 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.20	par a $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
March,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.20a5.30	$\frac{1}{2}$ per et. discount	1 " "
April,	7 a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.25a5.35	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1 " "
May,	7 a $7\frac{3}{4}$	5.25a5.30	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1 " "
June,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.27	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a1 " "
July,	7 a 8	5.25a5.30	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a1 " "
August,	7 a 8	5.25a5.30	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	$\frac{1}{4}$ a1 " "
September,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.20a5.30	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	1 " "
October,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.15a5.25	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 " "	1 " "
November,	9 a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.20a5.25	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ a1 " "
December,	8 a 9	5.25a5.32	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 " "	1 " "

1842

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling, per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	7 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.27a5.37	1 per cent. disc't.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 pr c. pm.
February,	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ a	5.32a5.35	1 " " "	1 per cent pm.
March,	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.32a5.37	1 " " "	1 " " "
April,	6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.40a5.45	1 " " "	1 " " "
May,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8	5.30a5.38	1 " " "	1 " " "
June,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	5.35a5.45	1 " " "	1 " " "
July,	- - - -	- - -	1 " " "	1 " " "
August,	- - - -	- - -	1 " " "	1 " " "
September,	- - - -	- - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 per c. "	1 " " "
October,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.30a5.35	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	1 " " "
November,	5 a	5.45a5.47	1 per cent. "	1 " " "
December,	5 a	5.45a5.47	1 a 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per c. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 pr c. pm.

1843

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5	5.50a	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per c. dist	par a 1 pr.c. pm
February,	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.52a5.55	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. "	par
March,	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.52a5.55	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " " "	"
April,	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.50a5.55	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " " "	"
May,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.40a5.45	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per c. dist	par a $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.c. pm
June,	7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.40a	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. pm
July,	7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.40a	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
August,	7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.40a	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
September,	7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.40a	1 a 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per c. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
October,	8 a	5.40a	1 a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
November,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.40a	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "	par a $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.c. pm
December,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 7	5.42a5.45	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	par

1844

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	8 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a5.40	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. disc't	par
February,	8 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a5.40	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	"
March,	6 a 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.40a	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	"
April,	6 a 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5.35a5.40	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	"
May,	7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a5.37	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	"
June,	7 a 8	5.35a5.37	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	"
July,	8 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.32a5.35	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	par a $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.c. pm
August,	8 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.32a	- - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "
September,	8 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.27a5.32	- - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
October,	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.27a5.30	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. disc't	$\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.c. pm
November,	8 a 9	5.27a5.30	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	par
December,	8 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.27a5.30	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	"

1845

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling per cent. prem.	French.	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.27a5.30	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per c. disc't	par
February,	9 a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.27a5.30	1 per cent. "	par a $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.c.pm
March,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.30a5.32	1 " " "	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. "
April,	$8\frac{1}{4}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.32a	1 a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per c. "	par a $\frac{1}{4}$ pr.c.pm
May,	$8\frac{1}{4}$ a 9	- -	$\frac{3}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
June,	9 a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.27a5.30	$\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "
July,	9 a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.27a5.30	$\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
August,	9 a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.27a5.32	$\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ pr. c. "
September,	9 a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.30a5.32	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "
October,	9 a $9\frac{1}{4}$	5.30a5.32	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 per cent. "	" " "
November,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
December,	$7\frac{1}{4}$ a $7\frac{3}{4}$	5.32a5.35	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "

1846

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	5.32a5.35	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 per c. disc't.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ pr.c. pm.
February,	$7\frac{3}{4}$ a 8	5.32a5.35	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "
March,	8 a	5.32a5.35	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "
April,	$9\frac{1}{4}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	5.25a5.35	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
May,	9 a 10	5.25a5.30	$\frac{1}{2}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "
June,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a5.37	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
July,	7 a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.37a5.40	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
August,	7 a $7\frac{1}{4}$	5.40a	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
September,	$7\frac{1}{4}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.32a5.40	1 a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
October,	$6\frac{3}{4}$ a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a5.45	$1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
November,	$5\frac{1}{2}$ a 7	5.40a5.47	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a 2 " " "	par a $\frac{1}{2}$ " "
December,	$4\frac{1}{2}$ a $5\frac{1}{4}$	5.47a5.52	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a 2 " " "	par

1847

	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. Per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	4 a $5\frac{3}{8}$	5.52a	$1\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 per.c. disc't.	par
February,	$4\frac{1}{4}$ a $5\frac{1}{2}$	5.45a5.52	$1\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 " " "	par
March,	3 a $4\frac{1}{2}$	5.47a5.52	$1\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 " " "	par
April,	3 a $4\frac{1}{2}$	5.47a5.52	1 a 2 " " "	par a $\frac{1}{2}$ pr.c.pm
May,	$5\frac{1}{4}$ a $6\frac{1}{2}$	5.37a5.45	1 a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. pm
June,	$5\frac{1}{2}$ a 6	5.37a5.40	$\frac{3}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
July,	$5\frac{1}{4}$ a	5.40a	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
August,	$5\frac{1}{4}$ a	5.40a	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
September,	$5\frac{1}{4}$ a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a5.40	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
October,	7 a 8	5.32a5.35	$\frac{3}{4}$ a 1 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
November,	$7\frac{1}{4}$ a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.32a	1 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ per c. "
December,	- - - -	- -	- - - -	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "

1848				
	FOREIGN.		DOMESTIC.	
	Sterling. per cent. prem.	French	60 Day Bills on New York.	Bank Checks on New York.
January,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a $9\frac{1}{2}$	- - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ per c. dis't	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent pm.
February,	$8\frac{1}{2}$ a	- - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
March,	8 a $8\frac{1}{2}$	5.35a	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{3}{4}$ per c. dis't	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ pr c. pm.
April,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	5.35a	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a 2 per c. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ " "
May,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a $6\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	2 per cent. "	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. pm
June,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a $6\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	2 " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
July,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a 7	5.40a	$\frac{3}{4}$ a $1\frac{3}{4}$ " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ pr c. pm.
August,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	- - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ a $1\frac{3}{4}$ per c. "	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. pm
September,	$7\frac{1}{4}$ a 8	5.30a5.37	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
October,	$7\frac{1}{2}$ a 8	5.30a5.35	$1\frac{1}{4}$ a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " "	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
November,	$6\frac{1}{2}$ a $7\frac{1}{4}$	5.30a5.35	$1\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ pr c. pm.
December,	7 a $7\frac{1}{2}$	5.30a5.35	$1\frac{3}{4}$ a 2 " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. pm

## SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

THE "South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company" was chartered in 1827, and the construction of the Road commenced at Charleston, in 1831. It was completed to Hamburg, and on through to the opposite side of the Savannah River, to Augusta, in the year 1833.

It was at that time, and for many years after, the longest continuous line of Rail Road in the United States, or Europe. It lays claim to having introduced the first Locomotive of English construction, in America, and of having encouraged the first enterprise, through Mr. Miller of Charleston, to construct Locomotives in the United States. The Locomotive, "Miller," ran with great success upon the road for many years.

In 1835, the "Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company;" was chartered, the design of which was, to have constructed a Road from an intersection with the above Road, to some point on the Ohio River, near the City of Cincinnati; failing to obtain a continuous Charter through all of the intermediate States, combined with other causes, this plan was finally abandoned.

Subsequently, the "Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company" purchased out the Stock, Road, and Corporate privileges of the "South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company," and in 1844 the two Charters were united by an Act of the Legislature, under one Corporation, now known as the "South Carolina Rail Road Company."

Since 1833, two branches have been added to the original line of Road; one by the "Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, from

Branchville to Columbia, of sixty-eight miles, completed in 1842; and the other by the present Corporation, from an intersection with the Columbia Branch to Camden, of thirty-seven miles, finished in 1848. The entire roads now forming an aggregate of two hundred and forty-one miles within the State, under the jurisdiction and management of the "South Carolina Rail Road Company."

For much of this information, we are indebted to Col. James Gadsden, President of the Company.

It is also deemed proper here to remark, that in addition to the above Road, two other companies have been chartered by this State, whose line of roads will communicate continuously with the above. The one chartered in 1846, under the name of the "Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company," the construction of which has been commenced at Columbia, and when completed to Charlotte, in North Carolina, will give an addition of one hundred and nine miles. The other, incorporated also, in 1846, under the name of the "Greenville and Columbia Rail Road Company," the construction of which has also been commenced at Columbia, and when completed to Anderson C. H., South Carolina, will make an addition of one hundred and twenty-six miles to the line. Both of these lines, forming immediate junction with the South Carolina Rail Road, will doubtless, through the facility of intercourse afforded, draw more attention to the resources of the country, and must necessarily add both the farm and field produce now comparatively unavailable, in those sections through which these roads are destined to pass, to the commerce of the City.

The following Statistics of the South Carolina Rail Road are given from the published reports, and information derived from the Bureau Department, by

*Statistics of the Rail Road for 15 years—from 1st January to 31st December in each year.*

	Capital; in Stock paid in.	Miles of Road	Cost of con- struction: in- cluding am't. paid for So. Ca. Canal and R.R. Company.	Miles Run.	Passen- gers convey- ed.	FREIGHT.		Total Re- ceipts from all sources.	PRODUCE BROUGHT DOWN.					REMARKS.	
						Up	Down		Bales Cotton.	Barrels. Flour.	Bushels Corn.	Bushels Wheat.	Barrels Turpen- tine.	Additional Lines of Road opened in South Carolina, &c.	Extension of Lines of Rail Road opened West of Hamburg and Augusta, connecting with the South Carolina Rail Road.
1834	- - -	136	- - -	154,000	26,649	\$ 55,009	\$ 28,205	\$166,559	24,567	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1835	- - -	136	- - -	160,072	34,283	89,237	42,546	249,754	34,760	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1836	- - -	136	- - -	161,160	39,216	101,335	38,699	271,614	28,497	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1837	- - -	136	- - -	153,000	41,554	84,958	53,311	280,215	34,395	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1838	- - -	136	- - -	190,264	44,487	111,027	52,395	323,381	35,346	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1839	- - -	136	- - -	232,832	37,283	129,776	74,547	422,842	52,585	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1840	- - -	153	- - -	232,656	29,279	110,732	77,771	388,127	58,496	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1841	- - -	166	- - -	236,108	35,141	105,951	56,035	336,538	54,064	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1842	- - -	204	- - -	286,995	33,925	131,989	95,876	408,705	92,336	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1843	- - -	204	- - -	313,908	37,740	129,337	118,524	442,931	128,047	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1844	- - -	204	- - -	310,812	54,146	163,778	148,769	532,870	186,638	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1845	- - -	204	- - -	342,435	56,785	179,803	162,514	562,296	197,657	- -	- -	- -	- -		
1846	- - -	204	- - -	345,893	64,136	172,291	179,399	589,082	186,271	12,148	- -	- -	- -		
1847	- - -	204	- - -	327,539	77,579	201,481	186,153	656,275	134,302	19,043	334,761	4,087	3,186		
1848	*\$3,112,500	241	*\$5,699,736	352,431	75,149	217,071	318,523	800,073	274,364	15,447	201,177	2,307	5,753		

\* The Capital of the Company would be more properly represented by the amount under the head of "Cost of Construction," which latter includes the debt of the Company contracted in the purchase of the South Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company, before mentioned.

NOTE—The first connection by Rail Road between the navigable waters of the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic Ocean will be through the above lines, as follows:

From Charleston to Augusta,	136 miles	From Savannah to Dalton,	392 miles
From Augusta to Dalton,	271 "		
From Dalton to Chattanooga, (on the navigable waters of the Tennessee River)	38 "		
to be opened on 1st November, 1849,			
	445 miles		430 miles

The above shows  
271 miles opened, running directly Westward from  
Augusta.

† 3 miles included of a Branch to Warrenton.

† 39 " " " " " to Athens.

18 " the Branch from Kingston to Rome.

331 miles Total, communicating with the South  
Carolina Road at Hamburg.

which the progressively increasing business of the Road will be perceived. It has developed new sources of wealth in the interior, and added considerably to the commerce of the City, by the facility of placing in a larger market, the Flour, Corn, Wheat and other grain, with the Turpentine productions of the Interior, which hitherto had been less available there ; and, in connection with the lines of Rail Road extending west from Hamburg, has placed in this market, western produce, which previously sought other outlets.

## Steam Engines and Manufacturing Establishments, in active operation in Charleston.

		MOTIVE POWER.				CAPACITIES AND ABILITIES.	
	Number of Establishments	Steam.	Water.	Animal.	Manual Labor.	Capable of compressing	The established Rates for compressing Cotton at these Establishments since February, 1848, have been as follows:
						in the aggregate— gate per day.	When freights are at per annum.
Cotton,	4	4	-	-	-	2,475 bales	175,000
Presses for Compressing Cotton, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cotton Manufactory, -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rice,	6	5	-	-	-	-	-
Mills for Pounding Rice, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Refinery, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain,	14	2	-	12	-	-	-
Grit Mills, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steam Engine Manufac-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tories and Casting Es-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
tablishments, - - -	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Metals.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass & Copper Foundry,	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
Saw Mills, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planing, Grooving, and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tongueing Machine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sash and Blind Facto-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ries, - - -	5	3	-	2	-	-	-
Wood.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turners, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carriage Factories, -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ship Yards, - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone Masons, - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stone,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turpentine Distillery,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gas.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gas Works, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, - - -	59	28	2	17	12	-	-

\* Exclusive of the manufactories of the Rail Road Company.

† One of these has been destroyed by fire since this information was obtained.

‡ Although not strictly using steam as a motive power, it is the most appropriate head of classification.

## PROVISION MEAT MARKET.

STATEMENT of the number of Neat and Small Cattle, and Hogs, brought into the Charleston market, as Butcher's meat, for 10 years.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Kids
1839—January to April	1,876	446	3,250	1,692	6	3
“ April to July,	1,524	1,882	1,935	619	984	18
“ July to October	2,354	1,575	818	557	689	5
“ October to Jan.	2,311	578	3,438	1,648	46	5
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>8,065</b>	<b>4,481</b>	<b>9,441</b>	<b>4,516</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>31</b>
1840—January to April	1,792	499	3,484	1,821	12	8
“ April to July	1,388	1,531	1,873	1,094	615	30
“ July to October,	2,314	1,387	1,283	657	637	23
“ October to Jan.	2,707	569	4,225	1,770	72	1
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>8,201</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>10,865</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>62</b>
1841—January to April	1,893	148	2,852	1,536	23	3
“ April to July,	1,403	1,754	1,623	965	842	11
“ July to October	2,654	1,528	1,364	864	732	11
“ October to Jan.	2,410	494	4,319	1,450	36	19
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>8,360</b>	<b>3,924</b>	<b>10,158</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>44</b>
1842—January to April	1,692	500	3,829	1,262	15	7
“ April to July	1,641	1,691	2,691	1,100	808	8
“ July to October	2,846	2,139	2,286	789	1,056	11
“ October to Jan.	2,709	193	4,978	1,520	73	4
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>8,888</b>	<b>4,523</b>	<b>13,784</b>	<b>4,671</b>	<b>1,952</b>	<b>30</b>
1843—January to April	1,835	582	5,411	1,201	10	1
“ April to July	1,026	2,217	2,176	1,204	745	28
“ July to October	2,667	1,826	1,146	828	597	17
“ October to Jan.	2,816	517	3,910	1,896	30	12
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>8,344</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>12,643</b>	<b>5,129</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>58</b>
1844—January to April	2,027	467	3,310	1,801	2	7
“ April to July	1,522	2,083	1,896	906	896	11
“ July to October	2,840	1,758	1,669	729	698	5
“ October to Jan.	2,739	697	3,545	1,699	45	2
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>9,128</b>	<b>5,005</b>	<b>10,420</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>25</b>
1845—January to April	1,889	704	3,550	1,491	43	5
“ April to July,	1,625	2,256	1,998	837	1,070	14
“ July to October	2,997	2,201	1,698	877	831	12
“ October to Jan.	3,259	974	3,498	1,802	68	00
<b>Totals.</b>	<b>9,770</b>	<b>6,135</b>	<b>10,744</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>31</b>

	Beeves.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Kids.
1846—January to April	1,851	522	3,105	1,308	3	18
“ April to July	1,661	2,282	1,744	826	31	3
“ July to October	2,982	2,186	1,298	829	848	19
“ October to Jan.	2,897	784	3,332	1,646	50	18
Totals.	9,391	5,774	9,479	4,609	932	58
1847—January to April	2,825	426	3,171	1,721	7	18
“ April to July	1,639	2,263	2,286	823	1,137	15
“ July to October	3,289	1,933	1,467	1,003	674	27
“ October to Jan.	3,222	844	3,190	1,698	38	1
Totals.	10,975	5,466	10,114	5,245	1,856	61
1848—January to April	1,899	651	3,620	1,662	37	6
“ April to July	1,562	2,211	2,074	687	1,358	4
“ July to October	2,984	2,060	1,800	817	778	17
“ October to Jan.	3,220	921	3,905	1,605	30	5
Totals.	9,665	5,843	11,399	4,771	2,203	32

NOTE.—In addition to the remarks made on Exports, Imports, Duties, &c., (page 133) it should also have been stated that the Duties collected on Imports from 1837 to 1848 do not always correspond to the division of the year given in the margin, but in some instances they are from January to December. The four last years particularly are from January to December in each year, and only contain the duties collected in Charleston, which were obtained from the books of the Custom House in Charleston, through the politeness of Mr. Grayson, the Collector of the Port.

This discrepancy arose from our inability to obtain the official statements from Government documents, and we were obliged to rely upon other sources. The aggregate duties collected from 1837 to 1848, it is believed will be found very nearly correct, as the foreign imports into other ports in this State are inconsiderable.

## CITY ACCOUNTS.

THE subjoined statements which have been copied from the Treasurer's Report, made to the City Council in August, 1849, will shew the liabilities of the City and her resources to meet those liabilities. And also the statement of the loans made under the Fire Loan Act for rebuilding the City after the destructive fire of the 28th April, 1838.

*Statement of Indebtedness of the City of Charleston.*

## DR.

1849—Aug. 31.	To issue of 6 per cent. stock of 1818, balance held by Trustees and Commissioners Orphan House,	- - - - -	\$7,563	86
	To issue 6 per cent. stock, 1838,		125,000	00
	“ “ 6 “ “ 1849,			
	to redeem issue of 1839,		200,000	00
	To issue 6 per cent. stock, 1840,		92,575	00
	“ “ 6 “ “ 1845,		36,665	50
	To special issue 6 per ct. stock, 1840,		4,666	50
	To special issue 6 per ct. stock, 1848,		50,000	00
	To issue 29th December, 1848, 6 per cent. stock,	- - - - -	44,120	29—560,591 15
	To issue 5 per cent. stock, 1835,		237,004	91
	“ “ 5 “ “ 1837,		47,495	49
	“ “ 5 “ “ 1838,		41,115	88
	“ “ 5 “ “ 1821,			
	balance held by Orphan House,		9,180	06
	To issue special 5 per cent. stock,		13,781	18—348,580 32
	To issue on account Charleston College, per Ordinance 1839,	- - -	13,250	00
	To issue on account High School,		13,250	00—26,500 00
				<hr/>
				\$935,671 47

## CR.

1849—Aug. 31.	By assets of the General Sinking Fund, (page 176)	- - - - -	547,438	93
	By balance, being the actual debt due by the city,		388,232	54
				<hr/>
				\$935,671 47

In the above statement, the Real Estate held by the Corporation is not included, a portion of which is not used by the city, and can be made available during the

coming year. The indebtedness of the city to the Bank of the State, on account of the Fire Loan, is not included in the above statement, and stands thus—

Due to the Bank, for property purchased in by the City,		
as sold under foreclosure by the Bank,	- -	\$230,703
Amount paid into the Bank of the State towards the liquidation of sum,	- - -	106,540
Estimated value of property on hand from above purchases,	- - - -	58,000-164,540
<hr/>		
Leaving this amount to be provided for and of course added to the indebtedness of \$388,232 54, as above stated,	- - - -	\$66,163

*Statement of General Sinking Fund, from Sept. 1, 1848, to August 31, 1849.*

DR.

To balance from last year,	- - -	116,221 99
“ capital on bonds received, (from old bonds,)	8,143 87	
“ capital on bonds received, (from new bonds,)	82,000 00	
	<hr/>	90,143 87
“ interest on bonds received,	- - -	5,114 88
“ cash portions on sales of houses,	- - -	15,635 00
“ interest on ditto,	- - -	9 72
“ proceeds of issue of 6 per cent. stock,	200 000 00	
“ proceeds of issue of 6 per cent. stock,	44 120 20	244,120 29
“ new bonds received—fire loans,	63,255 00	
“ marsh lots, bonds and cash,	17,055 00	
“ bonds purchased from city cash,	6,584 00	
	<hr/>	86,894 00
“ dividends and interest on stocks,	- - -	2,063 00
“ rents,	- - -	1,189 50
“ city cash loaned and returned,	- - -	23,284 85
“ assets of three special funds consolidated into this by ordinance,	- - -	368,950 00
“ profit and loss on redemption of stock,	- - -	202 00
“ purchase of stock, city five's, in anticipation of redemption in January next,	6,000 00	
Rail Road Scrip, with interest to the 10th of August, and interest to continue by special arrangement,	- - -	4,922 73
200 old and 200 new shares in Bank of Charleston,	- - -	31,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$996,251 83

## CR.

By payment on bonds, and therefore deducted			
from their face,	-	-	90,143 87
" cash loaned to the city,	-	-	23,284 85
" stock redeemed, 6 per cent.	-	200,000 00	
" 5 per cent. Rail Road,	-	63,275 00	
" Cancelled 5 per cent. Rail Road,	-	1,000 00	
			264,275 00
" profit and loss, paid up before due, (bond)	-	-	47 45
" stock redeemed, 5 per cent,	-	-	5,000 03
" stock purchased, redeemable in January,	-	-	6,000 00
" real estate sold,	-	-	17,055 00
" cash paid for shares in Bank of Charleston,	-	-	31,500 00
" cash paid to the city for Rail Road Scrip			
receivable, with interest thereon to 10th			
August,	-	-	4,922 73
" cash paid to the city for three bonds,	-	-	6,584 00
			\$448,812 90

*Assets of the Fund.*

Stocks,	-	-	202,660 73
Bonds receivable,	-	-	269,869 13
Real Estate,	-	-	24,213 17
Cash in Bank,	-	-	50,695 90
			547,438 93
			\$996,251 83

*Statement of Fire Loan Bonds, up to the 1st July, 1849.*

No.	Original Loan	Balance principal due.	Balance interest due.	REMARKS.
No. 1	15,000	10,200	1,143	
" 2	4,650	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 3	4,500	3,616 18	76 96	
" 4	33,375	33,375	1,747 50	
" 5	2,700	972	Int. paid	
" 6	1,700	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 7	2,700	1,242	Int. paid	
" 8	24,750	8,986 34	507 85	
" 9	99,102 50	89,500	Int. paid	
" 10	6,500	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 11	9,300	4,000	Int. paid	
" 12	6,000	5,280	- - -	Property sold covers debt.
" 13	5,625	2,850	Int. paid	
" 14	7,125	7,125	209 76	
" 15	4,500	3,700	Int. paid	
" 16	12,000	2,400	Int. paid	
" 17	4,055	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 18	4,350	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 19	1,820	1,263 73	Int. paid	

*Statement of Fire Loan Bonds—continued.*

No.	Original Loan	Balance principal due.	Balance interest due.	REMARKS.
No. 20	9,000	5,190	347 93	
" 21	2,700	1,782	Int. paid	
" 22	4,800	3,552	Int. paid	
" 23	4,500	1,785	Int. paid	
" 24	12,900	10,450	203 90	
" 25	3,600	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 26	15,450	10,815	648 90	
" 27	7,500	2,700	Int. paid	
" 28	5,200	1,872	Int. paid	
" 29	9,975	8,130 50	1,216 68	
" 30	20,200	7,162	Int. paid	
" 31	30,100	20,771 50	1,717 22	
" 32	2,014	906 30	35 24	
" 33	4,200	2,597 44	170 09	
" 34	16,950	16,540	1,460 95	
" 35	5,200	3,432	Int. paid	
" 36	4,650	350	Int. paid	
" 37	1,050	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 38	20,100	7,236	Int. paid	
" 39	9,900	888	Int. paid	
" 40	4,500	2,246 14	Int. paid	
" 41	3,150	1,716	Int. paid	
" 42	27,900	15,000	Int. paid	
" 43	17,600	8,000	Int. paid	
" 44	4,500	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 45	4,050	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 46	3,750	2,475	Int. paid	
" 47	1,920	1,197 60	Int. paid	
" 48	4,320	2,851 20	Int. paid	
" 49	4,200	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 50	17,350	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 51	5,500	2,805	168 30	
" 52	4,500	3,380	Int. paid	
" 53	3,150	1,606 50	32 13	
" 54	20,000	9,000	Int. paid	
" 55	12,000	5,985 96	Int. paid	
" 56	2,500	2,050	Int. paid	
" 57	8,250	4,181 38	Int. paid	
" 58	10,500	5,355	Int. paid	
" 59	4,072 50	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 60	4,500	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 61	5,400	3,294	197 64	
" 62	17,150	17,150	- - -	Suspended in Chancery.
" 63	4,200	1,100	80 44	
" 64	6,750	2,767 50	Int. paid	
" 65	2,475	990	Int. paid	
" 66	2,250	2,071 67	85 62	
" 67	15,600	14,456	867 36	
" 68	5,062 50	3,746 25	Int. paid	
" 69	10,000	4,670	Int. paid	
" 70	32,750	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 71	10,500	5,355	Int. paid	
" 72	45,900	45,900	3,691 60	
" 73	2,406 69	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 74	6,000	2,160	Int. paid	

*Statement of Fire Loan Bonds---continued.*

	Original Loan	Balance prin- cipal due.	Balance inter- est due.	REMARKS.
No. 75	7,200	6,336	829 22	
" 76	3,637 50	2,400 75	Int. paid	
" 77	9,000	6,300	88 28	
" 78	9,900	9,405	Int. paid	
" 79	4,125	1,800	Int. paid	
" 80	9,600	9,440	Int. paid	
" 81	2,600	1,046	Int. paid	
" 82	6,500	4,640	Int. paid	
" 83	3,250	2,860	Int. paid	
" 84	4,000	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 85	10,500	8,694 35	Int. paid	
" 86	3,825	3,085 50	Int. paid	
" 87	3,825	2,966	Int. paid	
" 88	9,000	5,100	Int. paid	
" 89	6,240	- - -	- - -	Paid in full.
" 90	13,680	4,924 80	Int. paid	
" 91	4,500	3,823 39	Int. paid	
Total.	885,780 69	525,301 98	15,526 57	

*Statement of Fire Loan Bonds, up to date of sale of Property.*

Name.	Original Loan	Amt principal and int. due at time of sale	Amount re- ceived by city on re-sale.	Remarks.
A. Black,	45,722 50	35,376 67	19,230 00	} amount received for property sold. } estimated value un- sold property.
			7,000 00	
Charleston Hotel,	75,000 00	84,622 33	57,000 00	} est'd. value unsold.
G. W. Cramer,	3,750 00	4,188 75	4,550 00	
T. Fell,	5,250 00	5,923 00	6,000 00	
A. Fourgeaud,	17,550 00	20,821 50	15,000 00	} est'd. value unsold.
B. Johnson,	8,700 00	9,823 25	7,250 00	
J. C. Ker,	34,500 00	36,376 50	8,000 00	} amount received for property sold. } est'd. value unsold.
			30,000 00	
P. Ling,	4,500 00	4,883 75	3,800 00	
B. S. Smith, trust	6,900 00	7,900 00	7,410 23	
Jas. H. Sutcliffe,	11,910 00	13,303 00	7,430 00	
Tovey & Babson,	4,875 00	5,406 25	4,400 00	
Jenny Turpin.	2,700 00	3,078 00	2,700 00	
Total.	221,357 50	230,703 00	179,770 23	

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

“THE number of births, marriages and deaths that annually occur in a place, is an element of information indispensable to a correct view of the population; hence, in almost all civilized governments, records are now made, and means exist, for obtaining these facts.” We quote the above from Mr. Shattuck, deeming it worthy of the serious attention of the City authorities, and of the State at large. Our information on this head is confined to a single year, as no records have ever been kept, either by the State or City, of Births and marriages. Two or three years ago, the City Council passed an ordinance, in which it was rendered incumbent on the City Register, to keep a registry of all the Births, Marriages and Deaths; but the mode of obtaining this information was not specified, and after long and fruitless efforts to obtain the required information, the plan was abandoned as impracticable. Recently the Board of Health passed a resolution, urging upon Council the propriety of passing such laws upon the subject, as would enable the City Register to perform the duties imposed by the ordinance, and we trust that at no distant day that body will give their serious attention to a matter of so great importance to every civilized community.

The number of Births, Marriages and Deaths that occurred in the City in 1848, were obtained by personal enquiries, and the results are as follows.

Wards.	WHITES.			SLAVES.			FREE COLORED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1	40	30	70	44	44	88	4	2	6
2	45	49	94	78	61	139	10	7	17
3	70	76	146	50	45	95	4	7	11
4	74	81	155	86	76	162	13	9	22
Total	229	236	465	258	226	484	31	25	56

The proportion which the male bear to the female births, in each class of the population, appears from the following table :

		WHITES.	
	Births.	Proportion.	
Male,	229	49.24=97.00 : or 100.	
Female,	236	50.76	100. to 103.00
	<hr/> 465	<hr/> 100.00	
		SLAVES.	
	Births.	Proportion.	
Male,	258	53.31=100.00 : or 112.03	
Female,	226	46.69	87.58 to 100.
	<hr/> 484	<hr/> 100.00	
		FREE COLORED.	
	Births.	Proportion.	
Male,	31	55.36=100. : or 124.01	
Female,	25	44.64	80.63 to 100.
	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 100.00	

It appears that during the year 1848, the male births among the white population were less by 3 per cent. than the female. This must be considered an exceptional year in this respect, for in almost all years in which enumerations of the population have been made, the males have exceeded the females, and a reference to the subject of "Public Health" will show that the male deaths exceed the female. As there are no other years, however, with which the births can be compared, the present proportions must remain, to be corrected by future observations. Among the slave and free colored population, the male exceed the female births by 13, and 20 per cent.; there must, however, be a greater mortality of the males in these classes at the early ages than of the females—for at 10 years the females exceed the males among the slaves, and the female free colored exceed the males at all ages.

The following table exhibits the proportion of births to the population, in each of the three classes of the population, and in the slaves and free colored combined, for the year 1848.

		Births.	Population.	In 100.	One in
Whites,	- - -	465	14,187	3.27	30
Slaves,	- - -	484	10,772	4.49	22
Free Colored,	- - -	56	1,492	3.86	25
Slaves and Free Colored,	540	12,264	4.40	22	

It appears from this table that the births among the slave population are proportionally the most numerous, and least numerous among the whites; the free colored being intermediate in fecundity. If the above table be now compared with the deaths for the year 1848, it will be seen that the births exceed the deaths among the whites by upwards of one per cent., and among the colored population the deaths are nearly two per cent. less than the births.

	Deaths.	1848.	Population.	In 100.	One in.
Whites,		303	14,187	2.13	46
Colored,		311	12,264	2.53	39

**MARRIAGES.**—The following table exhibits the marriages that occurred among the whites during the year 1848, and the proportion to the population of each Ward.

Ward.	Marriages.	Population.	In 100.	One in.
1	14	2,307	.61	164
2	28	2,578	1.08	92
3	45	3,898	1.15	86
4	55	5,404	1.02	98
Totals,	142	14,187	1.00	99

Comparisons of the marriages cannot be made with those of any other year, as these have never before been ascertained. It will be seen by comparing these tables with the tables on page 9, that the marriages were most numerous in the Ward containing the greatest proportion of foreign population.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OF THE POPULATION.

Before entering upon this subject, we have deemed it advisable to give a brief account of the climate, as it must, in some degree, exert an influence on the public health of every community. Charleston is situated at the junction of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, in north latitude 32 degrees, 45 seconds, and west longitude from Greenwich, 79 degrees, 57 seconds. The climate is exceedingly variable, and is well described by Ramsay, the historian, who says, "It is a medium between that of tropical countries, and of cold temperate latitudes; it resembles the former in the degree and duration of its summer heat, and the latter in its variable-ness. In tropical climates, the warmest and coldest days do not, in the course of a twelvemonth, vary more than sixteen degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. There is consequently, but little distinction between their summer and winter; but a variation of eighty-three degrees between the heat and cold of different days of the same years, and of forty-six degrees in the different hours of the same day, in South Carolina, is to be found in its historical records." This sudden change of forty-six degrees is recorded by Dr. Chalmers, as occurring in the year 1751. In 1813, it is stated that there was a fall of forty-four degrees in a few hours. Dr. Shecut mentions a fall of thirty-three degrees in twelve hours, occurring in 1819. At the present time, however, such great variations are not so common. In Dr. Chalmer's tables for ten years, from 1750 to 1759, the mean annual temperature was sixty-eight degrees; for the period of ten years, from 1809 to 1818, Dr. Shecut gives the mean annual temperature at sixty degrees, or a difference of eight degrees in the mean annual temperature of the city, in

the space of sixty years. From 1840 to the present time, the mean annual temperature has been sixty-four degrees; showing an increase of the mean temperature of four degrees, since 1819. This increase is mainly attributable to the increased mildness of our winters, as the Thermometrical tables, which follow, will show a sensible decrease in the heat of summer, as compared with the years mentioned by Drs. Chalmers and Shecut.

Years.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Highest Deg.	Lowest Deg.	Annual Rain.
1750	65 degrees.	96	25	53.50
1751	67 "	94	23	54.43
1752	67 "	101	18	46.49
1753	67 "	91	28	40.93
1754	68 "	93	22	37.06
1755	65 "	90	27	44.14
1756	67 "	96	26	33.76
1757	66 "	99	25	40.17
1758	64 "	95	25	31.95
1759	67 "	94	27	34.51

The inhabitants were exempt from Yellow fever from 1750 to 1799, with the exception of a few cases in 1753 and 1755.

There is no notice of the prevalence of winds for this period. The average fall of rain for ten years, was 41.69 inches; the greatest fall being 54.43, in 1751, and the least 31.95 inches, in 1758. The mean annual temperature for this period of ten years, was 66 degrees; the highest being 101, in 1752, and the lowest 18 degrees, in the same year.

Years.	Mean Heat.	Highest Deg.	Lowest Deg.	Prevailing Winds.	Annual Rain.
1792	66 degrees.	93	34	E	
1793	66 "	89	31	W	
1794	65 "	91	29	E	
1795	64 "	92	29	E	74.2
1796	65 "	89	17	W	58.1

Years.	Mean Heat.	Highest Deg.	Lowest Deg.	Prevailing Winds.	Annual Rain.
1797	65 “	83	22	W	55.
1798	64 “	90	31	E	45.2
1799	65 “	91	23	W	75.4
1800	64 “	89	28	W	51.6
1801	67 “	90	30	W	42.9

These results are from observations kept by Dr. Wilson. The prevailing winds, for a period of ten years, 1792 to 1801, were westerly. The average fall of rain, for the eight years specified in this period, was 57.5 inches. The highest thermometrical range, 93 degrees, in 1792, and the lowest, 17 degrees, in 1796. The mean annual temperature was 65 degrees.

The yellow fever raged every summer during this period, with the exception of 1793 and 1798.

Years.	Mean Heat.	Highest Deg.	Lowest Deg.	Prevailing Winds.	Annual Rain.
1802	68 degrees.	89	32	W	39.1
1803	67 “	90	30	E	58.9
1804	67 “	91	34	W	54.3
1805	68 “	91	26	W	37.3
1806	68 “	92	26	E	43.7
1807	68 “	92½	24	W	42.2
1808	67 “	91	26	W	40.8
1809	67 “				66.0
1810	67 “				45.4
1811	67 “				49.3

In this series of years, the yellow fever was very fatal in 1802, 1804 and 1807; slight in 1803, 1805 and 1806.

The annual mean for this series of ten years was 67 degrees. The highest degree being 92½, in 1807, and the lowest 24 degrees, in 1807. The average fall of rain was 47.7 inches. Prevailing wind from west.

*Abstract of Meteorological Observations at Charleston—  
By the City Inspectors.*

1832

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	45	61	46	82	20	NE.	Fair.
February,	53	66	54	80	40	SW.	"
March,	53	67	55	78	41	NE.	"
April,	61	70	62	83	44	SW.	"
May,	71	80	74	86	58	SW.	"
June,	72	85	71	90	65	SW.	"
July,	77	85	77	93	72	SW.	"
August,	77	83	77	87	76	SW.	Rain.
September,	73	80	75	88	67	SW.	Fair.
October,	63	69	66	81	45	NE.	"
November,	54	62	57	77	40	N.	"
December,	49	57	52	69	32	NE.	"

1833

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	47	56	51	73	20	SW.	Cloudy.
February,	50	59	54	74	36	NE.	Fair.
March,	52	64	56	76	31	S.	"
April,	62	70	62	84	52	NE.	"
May,	72	75	73	90	67	E.	"
June,	75	85	77	93	69	SE.	"
July,	78	88	79	93	73	S.	"
August,	76	86	79	94	73	NE.	"
September,	73	85	76	93	60	NE.	"
October,	59	74	63	90	39	NW.	"
November,	51	64	54	82	32	N.	"
December,	46	54	49	66	34	N.	"

1834

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	45	53	47	78	28	N.	Rain.
February,	54	67	57	83	40	S.	Fair.
March,	54	64	58	80	37	NE.	"
April,	61	72	64	84	42	SE.	"
May,	71	77	73	89	62	SE.	"
June,	81	87	83	92	77	S.	"
July,	82	88	83	93	78	S.	"
August,	80	85	81	94	75	S.	"
September,	75	82	77	89	64	N.	"
October,	65	75	68	88	42	N.	"
November,	53	66	56	79	32	N.	"
December,	46	58	51	72	40	N.	"

1835

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	43	54	47	75	26	S.	Fair.
February,	38	53	43	74	15	S.	"
March,	57	61	53	76	28	E.	"
April,	62	68	65	77	48	S.	"
May,	74	81	81	89	66	S.	"
June,	78	85	82	94	73	SW.	"
July,	79	85	82	93	68	SE.	"
August,	80	87	83	94	75	S.	"
September,	71	78	75	86	60	NE.	"
October,	63	71	67	82	52	NE.	"
November,	62	68	64	80	39	SE.	"
December,	45	57	50	66	38	NE.	"

1836

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	47	55	50	68	30	NE.	Fair.
February,	44	55	49	72	26	NW	"
March,	51	61	54	78	38	S.	"
April,	66	70	66	82	52	S.	"
May,	72	79	73	86	59	S.	"
June,	77	84	79	92	66	S.	"
July,	81	88	82	94	69	SW.	"
August,	86	89	83	94	79	SW.	"
September,	79	87	81	92	70	NE.	"
October,	60	69	57	84	47	NE.	"
November,	45	56	52	80	32	NW	"
December,	42	53	47	71	26	N.	"

1837

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Winds. Prevailing	Weather Prevailing
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January,	40	47	43	55	20	NW.	Fair.
February,	46	55	51	66	33	SW.	"
March,	52	60	56	76	30	NE.	"
April,	59	65	60	72	50	NW.	"
May,	70	77	72	86	62	S.	"
June,	77	83	77	94	67	S.	"
July,	83	90	84	98	78	S.	"
August,	82	87	83	91	78	E.	"
September,	75	82	77	81	65	NE.	"
October,	69	76	69	87	50	N.	"
November,	59	65	62	75	37	N.	"
December,	50	54	52	73	40	N.	"

## 1838

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.				
January,	51	58	54	74	30	NE.	Fair.
February,	43	51	46	67	27	N.	"
March,	54	62	55	81	40	SE.	"
April,	63	72	65	85	51	NE.	"
May,	69	76	67	86	61	S.	"
June,	77	84	78	90	69	SE.	"
July,	84	90	85	97	80	S.	"
August,	83	88	79	96	79	S.	"
September,	74	87	74	88	60	NE.	"
October,	62	69	66	86	45	NE.	"
November,	52	64	53	76	26	N.	"
December,	42	56	47	85	20	N.	"

## 1839

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest Degree.	Lowest Degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.				
January,	43	56	47	67	30	N.	Fair.
February,	46	63	48	76	32	N.	"
March,	54	63	54	74	24	N.	"
April,	63	70	65	77	47	NE.	"
May,	72	78	74	85	65	S.	"
June,	80	86	81	95	73	S.	"
July,	80	85	81	92	75	S.	"
August,	79	84	80	90	71	S.	"
September,	74	80	76	87	67	S.	"
October,	68	73	68	80	61	NE.	"
November,	53	60	55	71	32	NW.	"
December,	44	52	47	70	32	NW.	"

## 1840

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Prevailing winds.	Weather prevailing
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.				
January,	44	51	48	62	24	NW	Fair
February,	57	63	57	70	32	S	"
March,	58	64	60	74	41	S	"
April,	64	75	67	83	50	S	"
May,	74	81	79	84	63	E	"
June,	76	82	78	91	70	E	"
July,	77	80	79	90	71	SW	"
August,	78	85	79	89	74	S	"
September,	84	81	71	88	63	N	"
October,	66	75	70	78	52	NE	"
November,	51	61	57	74	39	NW	"
December,	44	52	49	57	33	NW	"

1841

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Prevailing winds.	Weather prevailing	Quantity of Rain.
	7 am	2 pm	9 pm					
January,	52	56	54	68	29	SW	Rain	4.49
February,	46	50	50	64	31	NW	Fair	3.00
March,	55	61	58	71	52	SW	"	7.25
April,	63	68	63	77	54	SW	"	2.36
May,	69	74	72	79	56	NW	"	0.72
June,	77	82	80	88	71	SW	"	4.32
July,	79	86	82	92	78	E	"	5.31
August,	79	83	80	89	73	NE	Rain	16.90
September,	75	82	78	90	65	NE	Fair	3.75
October,	59	68	60	82	48	NE	"	2.73
November,	57	63	62	76	46	SW	"	1.12
December,	50	55	55	65	36	NW	"	1.99

1842

	THERMOMETER. MEAN.			Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Prevailing winds.	Weather prevailing	Quantity of Rain.
	7 am	2 pm	9 pm					
January,	51	58	58	73	36	SW	Fair	0.54
February,	49	57	58	71	34	SW	"	2.79
March,	58	67	63	81	49	SW	"	0.05
April,	66	72	67	79	61	SW	"	1.56
May,	71	75	71	84	64	SE	"	4.69
June,	76	82	78	90	69	SW	"	4.39
July,	72	82	78	87	73	S	Rain	9.17
August,	72	76	74	87	62	S	Rain	6.48
September,	75	81	77	90	68	NE	Fair	3.12
October,	62	69	65	80	48	N	"	3.54
November,	48	56	55	71	33	N	"	2.35
December,	45	55	49	68	32	N	"	3.41

1843

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER					Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Prevail- ing Winds.	Weather Prevail- ing	Quantity of Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Range	MEAN.									
				7am	2pm	9pm							
January,	30.15	28.71	1.44	50	57	54	69	35	NW	fair	2.53		
February,	30.04	28.99	1.05	45	53	47	65	25	SW	"	1.28		
March,	29.90	28.40	1.53	44	51	47	65	28	NW	"	12.14		
April,	29.87	28.90	.97	58	65	59	78	48	NE	"	.65		
May,	29.95	29.00	.95	68	74	68	83	57	S	"	3.22		
June,	29.86	29.25	.61	75	79	76	86	68	S	"	3.59		
July,	29.86	29.00	.86	78	83	79	90	72	SW	rain	8.96		
August,	29.65	29.06	.59	76	81	77	86	72	E	"	9.68		
September,	29.82	29.18	.64	75	80	77	86	70	E	fair	8.11		
October,	29.88	28.87	1.01	62	68	65	82	52	NW	"	2.60		
November,	30.00	29.35	.65	51	62	58	70	42	N	"	.77		
December.	30.45	29.00	1.45	48	55	53	65	34	NW	"	2.20		

1844

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER			Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing	Quantity of Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Range	MEAN.							
				7am	2 pm	9pm					
January,	30.15	28.72	1.43	44	49	47	60	27	NE	rain	2.21
February,	30.20	29.15	1.05	45	54	49	58	30	SW	fair	2.33
March,	30.25	29.07	1.18	53	59	56	66	44	S	"	4.20
April,	30.35	29.12	1.23	63	36	65	82	43	E	"	1.50
May,	30.14	29.30	0.74	73	79	74	86	68	S	"	2.14
June,	29.90	29.50	0.40	75	81	77	87	68	SE	"	1.80
July,	29.85	29.40	0.45	77	85	80	90	78	SW	"	0.45
August,	29.92	29.25	0.67	77	80	79	90	66	SW	"	7.38
September,	29.99	29.40	0.59	72	77	74	86	60	NE	"	4.95
October,	30.05	29.04	1.01	62	72	62	80	49	NW	"	1.53
November,	30.30	29.09	1.21	58	64	62	78	48	SW	"	5.40
December.	30.76	29.50	1.26	48	55	52	69	32	NW	"	2.50

1845

	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER			Highest degree.	Lowest degree.	Prevailing Winds.	Weather Prevailing	Quantity of Rain.
	Max.	Min.	Range	MEAN.							
				7am	2 pm	9pm					
January,	30.47	29.80	0.67	50	58	54	67	36	NW	fair	3.65
February,	30.50	29.60	0.90	49	58	53	71	32	NW	"	1.20
March,	30.58	29.74	0.84	55	63	59	76	40	SW	"	2.72
April,	30.45	30.00	0.45	65	72	68	85	41	SW	"	0.10
May,	30.50	29.80	0.70	67	75	69	85	50	SW	"	7.62
June,	30.45	29.94	0.51	74	85	78	96	63	SW	"	1.69
July,	30.36	29.92	0.44	74	82	82	93	69	SW	rain	8.02
August,	30.34	30.02	0.32	77	83	79	91	65	SW	fair	9.42
September,	30.33	29.81	0.52	73	80	76	90	55	NE	"	2.27
October,	30.50	29.75	0.75	62	69	66	84	43	NE	"	5.51
November,	30.45	29.74	0.41	52	61	56	75	36	NW	"	0.62
December.	30.54	29.50	1.04	41	47	44	62	20	NW	rain	3.62

1846	BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER AT-TACHED—MEAN.			THERMOMETER DETACHED.										REG. THER.	DEW POINT.	WINDS PRE-VAILING.		WEATHER.			Quantity of Rain.						
	Max.	Min.	Range	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	MAX.			MIN.								Sun Rise.	4 p.m.	Fair.	Cld'y.	Prevail-ing.							
							7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.									7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
January,	30.46	28.80	.66	46.	52.96	49.51	61	65	61	33	43	36	44.64	52.29	47.37	65	30	37.64	S.W.	19	7	5	fair	4.46					
February	30.42	29.53	.89	47.96	53.67	50.46	59	62	55	36	44	40	46.42	52.75	49.14	62	36	38.35	N.E.	13	7	8	r &c	3.78					
March,	30.36	29.56	.80	54.48	61.39	60.35	63	70	64	37	41	40	53.16	60.54	55.54	73	36	45.38	S.W.	19	5	7	fair	5.72					
April,	30.17	29.40	.77	62.33	67.30	64.13	70	74	72	48	53	49	60.66	65.93	62.70	78	46	56.00	N.E.	15	5	10	"	2.43					
May,	29.96	29.38	.58	71.61	73.93	73.22	78	86	79	64	72	67	70.64	76.74	72.22	85	64	62.12	S.W.	20	2	9	"	2.53					
June,	29.90	29.55	.35	77.03	81.06	78.30	80	88	81	66	69	73	75.10	79.96	76.36	88	66	70.83	S.W.	14	1	15	"	5.24					
July,	29.94	29.58	.36	78.70	83.61	79.93	82	89	83	65	69	66	76.93	82.50	78.16	89	62	72.82	S.W.	15	4	12	"	4.32					
August,	29.90	29.60	.30	80.35	84.79	82.23	81	88	84	76	78	78	78.83	83.79	80.61	88	76	75.64	S.W.	13	4	14	"	8.24					
Sept.	29.95	29.44	.51	76.83	82.66	79.56	82	88	83	64	70	67	75.73	81.73	78.00	88	62	70.66	N.E.	17	7	6	"	3.03					
October,	30.00	29.09	.91	65.22	72.67	69.16	72	79	74	51	62	57	60.21	72.51	67.19	70	42	59.22	N.E.	26	1	4	"	2.44					
Nov.	30.05	29.23	.82	57.86	62.83	60.89	69	73	71	35	45	40	55.50	62.66	58.16	75	35	50.46	N.E.	18	8	4	"	0.56					
December	30.15	29.06	1.09	52.86	57.74	55.93	65	70	66	34	44	39	49.29	57.93	52.79	70	34	42.00	S.W.	19	7	5	"	1.58					

1847	BAROMETER.		THERMOMETER AT-TACHED—MEAN.				THERMOMETER DETACHED.										REG. THER.	DEW POINT.	WINDS PRE-VAILING.		WEATHER.			Quantity of Rain.						
	Max.	Min.	Range	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	MAX.			MIN.									Sun Rise.	4 p.m.	Fair.	Clody.	Rain.		Sun RISE.					
							7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.										2 p.m.	9 p.m.	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
January,	30.19	29.38	0.81	51.96	55.61	53.32	62	71	65	26	36	32	48.74	54.41	51.16	71	25	44.64	12	5	14	N.E.	N.E.	1.65						
February,	29.98	29.24	0.74	52.89	58.25	55.64	63	74	65	35	49	42	50.92	57.57	53.38	76	34	42.17	18	6	4	S.W.	S.W.	2.80						
March,	30.28	29.32	0.96	53.19	59.38	57.16	65	75	68	36	44	43	50.77	56.41	54.74	74	36	43.39	19	6	6	S.W.	S.W.	6.54						
April,	30.14	29.54	0.60	64.93	67.30	66.86	69	79	71	51	57	54	62.66	69.66	63.83	80	50	56.86	22	6	2	N.E.	S.E.	0.77						
May,	29.83	29.30	0.53	64.64	71.77	69.51	74	80	74	55	61	58	65.35	71.10	66.22	80	54	60.29	13	7	11	N.E.	N.E.	6.91						
June,	29.89	29.53	0.36	77.36	82.20	78.92	80	90	80	72	78	72	76.46	81.86	75.90	92	71	71.70	12	8	10	S.W.	S.W.	3.00						
July,	29.97	29.58	0.39	76.93	80.83	78.79	80	89	81	70	74	69	75.93	80.51	76.22	90	69	73.39	9	7	15	N.E.	S.E.	9.26						
August,	29.93	29.37	0.56	78.32	83.19	79.74	81	88	81	72	73	73	77.35	85.16	77.99	89	71	74.23	10	3	18	S.W.	S.W.	9.21						
September,	29.82	29.43	0.39	73.60	78.33	76.66	80	84	80	66	72	68	72.76	79.13	72.66	84	64	68.20	14	5	11	N.E.	N.E.	4.28						
October,	30.13	29.45	0.68	66.51	72.96	69.41	75	82	75	50	62	52	63.93	73.77	66.51	81	49	58.67	27	2	2	N.E.	N.E.	0.72						
November,	30.06	29.50	0.56	64.51	65.76	63.99	72	78	72	30	45	38	58.40	66.20	60.60	79	28	53.53	19	8	3	N.E.	S.W.	0.72						
December,	30.10	29.54	0.56	50.66	54.38	52.19	64	70	66	31	41	37	47.54	53.54	48.87	71	30	46.36	20	2	9	N.E.	S.W.	1.97						

*Table of Mean Results, from 1772 to 1811, inclusive—By Dr. Wilson.*

YEARS.	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811
Mean—Greatest Heat— June, July, August, } September, }	81.4	82.4	82.	80.8	80.8	80.9	80.3	80.9	82.1	82.7	80.5	82.	82.4	83.2	83.	83.5	82.5	81.1	81.7	82.2
Mean Heat—June, July, } August, September, }	79.	79.7	78.9	78.2	78.2	77.9	77.6	78.2	78.5	79.9	78.8	79.4	81.7	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.5	78.1	78.8	79.3
Mean Annual Heat,	66.	66.5	65.8	64.5	65.	66.4	64.8	65.2	64.2	67.5	68.1	67.3	67.1	68.6	68.6	66.6	68.	67.	67.2	67.
Fall of Rain—June, July, } August, September, }	—	—	—	36.	34.5	27.7	23.6	44.	12.6	20.8	26.3	30.1	28.	18.4	23.	16.6	15.2	33.9	20.4	22.5
Annual fall of Rain,	—	—	—	72.1	58.1	55.	45.2	75.4	51.6	42.9	39.1	58.5	54.4	36.8	43.8	42.2	40.8	66.	45.4	49.3

*Table of Mean Results, from 1840 to 1847—from  
Reports of City Inspectors.*

MONTHS.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
January,	46.1	52.2	53.8	51.6	45.1	52.2	47.4	51.2
February,	66.7	52.1	58.5	51.8	52.8	57.1	53.5	59.3
March,	58.7	56.1	60.6	45.8	53.8	57.0	56.4	54.5
April,	68.6	64.6	51.6	60.6	53.0	68.3	64.3	65.6
May,	75.4	69.3	70.0	67.7	72.6	68.3	70.0	65.4
June,	78.6	79.6	78.6	76.6	77.6	69.0	78.6	79.0
July,	76.1	79.7	74.8	77.4	78.0	76.7	77.4	75.5
August,	78.0	78.0	71.6	75.4	76.1	77.3	79.3	74.2
September,	78.6	78.3	77.6	77.3	74.3	76.3	79.0	75.6
October,	68.0	60.3	63.1	62.9	63.2	63.5	66.4	63.5
November,	56.3	60.6	53.0	57.0	61.3	56.3	59.6	64.0
December,	46.7	51.6	48.0	50.3	50.0	42.5	53.5	50.3
Mean of each year,	66.4	65.2	63.4	62.8	63.1	63.7	65.4	64.8

The mean temperature of the atmosphere for this period of eight years was 64.3 degrees. The quantity of rain which fell during the period from 1843 to 1848 is as follows :

MONTHS.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
January,	2.53	2.21	3.65	4.46	1.65	0.73
February,	1.28	2.33	1.20	3.78	2.80	2.73
March,	12.14	4.20	2.72	5.72	6.54	0.17
April,	0.65	1.50	0.10	2.43	0.77	2.97
May,	3.22	2.14	7.62	2.53	6.91	9.42
June,	3.59	1.80	1.69	5.24	3.00	0.50
July,	8.96	0.45	8.02	4.32	9.26	4.73
August,	9.68	7.38	9.42	8.24	9.21	4.59
September,	8.11	4.95	2.27	3.03	4.28	4.62
October,	2.60	1.53	5.57	2.44	0.72	9.05
November,	0.77	5.40	0.62	0.56	0.72	1.67
December,	2.20	2.50	3.62	1.58	1.97	4.12

Total, 54.73 36.39 46.50 44.33 47.83 45.30

The mean fall of Rain for these six years was 45.04 inches.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**—There is no subject more interesting to a community than this, and none which has received so little attention in this city. The only information possessed by the community is to be found in the annual Bills of Mortality, published under the authority of the Board of Health, by order of Council. From these we learn that in our worst seasons of sickness, the mortality has somewhat exceeded 3 per cent., while in the healthiest years it has not reached 2 per cent. But something more than this is necessary in order to exhibit fully the relative healthfulness of one place as compared with another, or as compared with itself at different periods. In the remarks which follow, an effort has been made to put the subject in a proper light; to compare the health of the city with itself at different periods, and also with other communities; and to afford a basis for future comparisons.

In the observations and tables which have been drawn up to illustrate this subject, it has been deemed useful to separate the white from the black population, as the latter constitute a large and important class of our community, differing in their diseases, and average rate of mortality. This has added vastly to the labor of the undertaking, but a reference to the tables will shew its importance and necessity. The tables have been drawn up, first in reference to the whole population, and then to the whites and blacks. A comparison of these show that statements in regard to the diseases and rate of mortality of the whole population vary much when compared with either class separately.

In the the tables calculated, with a view to determine the relative healthfulness of the population, from the ages at death, it may be useful to state that no single one of the methods proposed by different authorities, can be considered of itself sufficient to indicate the

health of a people; they must be compared, the one with the other, and the deductions drawn from the whole conjoined.

The materials for the formation of the tables have been drawn in part from the annual published Bills of Mortality, and in part from the obituary records formerly kept by the Clerk of the Board of Health, and now by the City Register. These records can only be found from 1822, giving a period of 19 years, over which the table extends. In the effort to classify and arrange the materials furnished from these sources, much difficulty has been experienced, from the fact, that for a portion of this time these books were kept by non-medical men, and consequently diseases are sometimes reported under such strange and garbled names, that it is impossible to refer them to any specified head, or even to determine to what general class of disease the cause of death should be referred. Under these circumstances, there was no resource but to refer all such to one head, and call them "Unknown Causes," hence the large number appearing under this head in some of the years. Another source of difficulty arose from the fact, that in these records, even when kept by medical men, the same disease was often registered under several different names, and different diseases under the same head: this state of things arising from the different theoretical views of the several Clerks or Registers. Were some uniform Nomenclature adopted by the City Authorities, and all diseases required to be registered according to that system, much future inconvenience might be saved, and a valuable mass of materials accumulated for any future statistical researches. The system adopted by the National Medical Association would probably be the one best adapted to this purpose. It gives abundant

scope for the reference to some one head of all causes of death imperfectly reported. It is the one likely to be adopted by medical men throughout the United States, and permits of ready and easy classification, when required for statistical purposes.

The abstracts made from the above mentioned sources, cover a period of twenty-seven years, viz: from 1822 to 1848 inclusive, and gives an aggregate of 10,919 deaths. This is an average of 737 deaths per annum, and taking the average population of the city during that period at 28,000, the proportion of deaths to the living would be 1 in 38.14, or 2.63 per 100. The deaths, however, have been divided into three periods, viz: from 1822 to 1830; from 1831 to 1840; from 1841 to 1848, for the purpose of comparison. If these periods are compared with each other, a notable diminution of the proportional mortality will be seen. Thus:

	Absolute Mortality.	Average per annum.	Proportion to population.
1822 to 1830,	7,523	836	1 in 29.18 or 3.42 per 100
1831 to 1840,	7,666	766	1 in 39.66 or 2.52 per 100
1841 to 1848,	4,733	591	1 in 49.51 or 2.01 per 100

From this it appears that the absolute mortality of the city has decreased nearly 300 per annum, while the relative mortality has declined from 3.42 per cent. to 2.01 per cent.

For the further purposes of comparison, the deaths have been separated, those among the white and the black population being classed together. This division might have been carried still farther, and the slave population separated from the free blacks. As the latter, however, constitute but a very small class, not differing in their diseases from the former, this was deemed unimportant; the consideration of the causes of death, as affecting one or other class of the population, being sufficient for all the purposes proposed in this work.

If the mortality among the white population be divided into three periods, and the same be done for the blacks, the proportion to population will stand as follows :

*Deaths among Whites.*

	Number of deaths.	Average per annum.	Proportion to population.
1822 to 1830,	3,447	383	1 in 32.2 or 3.1 per cent.
1831 to 1840,	3,366	336	1 in 38.1 or 2.6 per cent.
1844 to 1848,	1,866	235	1 in 55.3 or 1.8 per cent.

*Deaths among Blacks.*

	Number of deaths.	Average per annum.	Proportion to population.
1822 to 1830,	4,076	453	1 in 34.1 or 2.9 per cent.
1831 to 1840,	4,297	429	1 in 40.6 or 2.4 per cent.
1841 to 1848,	2,847	356	1 in 45.6 or 2.1 per cent.

From a review of this table, it appears that the deaths among the white population has decreased in a much greater ratio than among the blacks, falling from 1 in 34.2 to 1 in 55.3 : or from 3.1 per cent. to 1.8 per cent., while in the latter class the decrease has been only .8 per cent. In a subsequent part of this report, it will be seen that a part, at least, of this decrease, arises from the less number of deaths from the Zymotic class of diseases, that class, by which the health of a population is to be chiefly decided.

In the tables which follow, at the end of this chapter, the causes of death are presented in two forms. In the first series they are alphabetically arranged, showing the number of deaths from each disease in each year among the white and the black population for a period of twenty-seven years, viz : from 1822 to 1848. In the second series they are classified with some slight modifications, according to the system proposed to, and adopted by, the National Medical Association in 1848. This classification has been selected as the one which will hereafter be used in all estimates of public health, and therefore will afford the best basis for comparing the health of one section of country with another.

We now proceed to make a few remarks on the causes of death, as they appear in the classified tables.

1. *Zymotic Diseases*.—Under this head are included all epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases. It is the property of this class of diseases to prevail more extensively at one season than another, and under certain circumstances to become both epidemic and contagious. The relative mortality from them is supposed with some reason to indicate the greater or less degree of healthfulness of a place. The deaths from this class among the whole population amounted to 1,905; 2,314; and 937, or 25.51: 30.98: and 20.08 per cent. of all the deaths during the three periods; showing a considerable increase of deaths from this class of causes, during the second period, and a notable diminution in the third. This large increase in the second period arose from the prevalence of Epidemic Cholera, and of Yellow Fever. The first of these caused a terrible mortality among the black population, both slave and free; the second occurred during the year 1838, immediately after the great fire of that year, which destroyed a large portion of the city, and by exposing to the action of the sun and air a large quantity of putrescible materials, probably originated the epidemic.

The deaths among the white population from this class of causes were 1,151; 1,287: and 407, or 33.67: 38.89: and 21.86 per cent. of all the deaths, exhibiting a slight increase in the second period, and a very remarkable diminution in the third period, and if the deaths from this class of causes are to be considered a criterion of health, arguing an increase of health in the population. The deaths among the black population for the three series amounted, respectively, to 754: 1,027; and 530, or 18.66: 24.73; and 18.90 per cent. of all the deaths. The cause of this increased mortality

in the second series, was the prevalence of epidemic Cholera, which prevailed in 1836, and expended itself chiefly upon the black population, whose habitual carelessness rendered all hygienic precautions utterly futile. Subtract the deaths from this disease from the general mortality by this class, and there will appear a remarkable uniformity in the percentage of deaths from Zymotic diseases in the black population. This proportion, then, would stand as follows:

1822 to 1830, from Zymotic diseases,	18.66 per ct. of all deaths.
1831 to 1840, “ “ “	excluding Cholera, 15.56 per ct.
1841 to 1848, “ “ “	18.90 per ct.

Shewing that this class of the population is but little affected by the epidemic or endemics common to our climate. Cholera, and its kindred affections, diarrhœa and dysentery, with the exception of the period when Epidemic Cholera prevailed, adds but little to the general mass of mortality from this class of diseases; the proportion varying from .54 per cent., the lowest to 8.12 per cent., the highest, which was during the Cholera epidemic. According to the older writers, Hewet, Chalmers, Oldmixon, and others, these diseases contributed in former years largely to the general sum of mortality, and their decrease argues an improvement either in the climate or the habits of the people, perhaps both. Under the head of Cholera Infantum, is found a large increase of proportionate mortality, rising, among the whites, from .15 per cent. to 1.67 per cent., and among the blacks from .02 per cent. to 1.60 per cent. If taken alone, this would indicate a large increase of infantile mortality from this source. But a large number of diseases, which in former years were registered under the vague term of “Infantile,” have latterly been placed under their proper head of Infantile Cholera, as a reference to “Infantile Diseases,” under the next class

of diseases, will shew; these latter having decreased from 3.86 per cent. to 2.90 per cent. among the whites; and from 6.75 per ct. to .14 per ct. among the blacks. Fevers of all kinds, excluding Yellow, caused 365; 251; and 99, or 10.67; 7.58; and 5.31 per cent. of all the deaths among the whites, shewing a considerable improvement in the mortality from this cause. Among the blacks, the proportion of deaths from fevers has remained very constant; thus the deaths were 160; 163; 95, in the three periods, or 3.95; 3.92; 3.98 per cent., evidencing considerable uniformity in the degree of their liability to the endemic fevers of the climate. From the attacks of Yellow Fever, this class is almost exempt, the deaths by that disease amounting only to .20 per cent. in the first period, and .14 per cent. in the second period. Among the white population, the largest proportional mortality from any of this class of diseases arises from Yellow Fever. In the first and second series, the deaths amount to 352; and 597, respectively, being in the proportion of 10.29; and 17.48 per cent. to all the deaths from all other causes. In the third period, however, there is a rapid diminution, the deaths from this cause only amounting to .17 per cent. Yellow Fever first prevailed as an epidemic in this city in 1699 or 1700; the exact date cannot now be ascertained. According to the account given of it by Dr. Hewet, it prevailed in that year very extensively, carried off a large number of the inhabitants, including many of the chief men of the province, and was called the plague. The same disease recurred in 1703, and caused as fearful a mortality as at its previous visitation. From this period, no mention is made of its occurrence until 1728, when it again recurred, and was then first called Yellow Fever, although from the description given of the two former epidemics, there

can be no doubt of the identity of the last with the two preceding. In this year, also, it caused a great number of deaths. In the year 1732, it commenced its ravages in May, and continued until September or October; during the height of the epidemic, from 8 to 12 whites were buried daily. It again appeared in 1739, 1745, and 1748, and is said to have raged as severely in these years as in 1732. The number of deaths which it caused in those years cannot now be ascertained. From 1748 to 1792, no epidemics of Yellow Fever occurred, although it is stated that in 1753 and 1755, a few sporadic cases were seen. In 1792, a new series of epidemics occurred; it raged in that year, in 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1804, 1807. The deaths from it in those years, in which any accounts are to be found, were:

In 1799,	239		
“ 1800,	184	In 1804,	148
“ 1802,	96	“ 1807,	162

From 1807 to 1817, a period of ten years, there was nearly a complete exemption from epidemics of this disease. In this latter year it re-appeared, and caused 270 deaths, of which a large number were children. In 1819, it again prevailed epidemically, causing 176 deaths. In the next year it prevailed slightly, but did not become epidemic. In 1824, another serious epidemic occurred, which carried off 231 persons. From this period, 1824—to 1838, no serious visitation of yellow fever occurred, although several cases of it existed in each of the years 1827, 1828, 1834, 1835. In 1838, the most serious epidemic occurred which has been known in the annals in Charleston, and causing the largest mortality which has ever resulted from the disease in this city. In 1839, it was again epidemic, but to a much less extent, than during the former year.

From 1839 to the present time, nine years have elapsed during which the city has been exempt from the visitations of the scourge, and it is a question vitally important to her interests, whether this exemption is to continue, or whether it is but one of those pauses which have occurred at various intervals in her history. This problem can be solved by time only. No deductions as to the future can be drawn from the history of the past. A reference to the preceding sketch will show that epidemics of Yellow Fever have occurred with such distant intervals between the periods of its occurrence, that the lifetime of one generation would scarcely be sufficient to mark the interval. There are some circumstances, however, which may afford a basis for a rational hope, that the visitations of these epidemics, so fatal to the best interests of the city, will hereafter become less frequent and less severe. An examination of the tables of mortality at the end of the chapter, for the past fifteen years will show a steady and progressive diminution of the annual number of deaths, not only from all causes, but also from Zymotic diseases, the tests of health, uninterrupted save by the occurrence of Epidemic Cholera in 1836, and the epidemics of Yellow Fever of 1838-9. Had the latter originated spontaneously, it would argue strongly against any permanent improvement in the health of the city, but it is well known that in the spring of '38 occurred the dreadful fire which laid nearly a fifth part of the city in ruins, and exposed to the action of the sun and air nearly 150 acres, saturated with the accumulated offscourings of nearly six hundred families, leaving cesspools, wells and cellars bare, and ready to give off their fatal emanations as soon as acted upon by the rays of the summer sun. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that an epidemic arose which exceeded in severity all that had been

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known heretofore in Charleston. During the succeeding summer, there still remained sufficient putrescent materials exposed, in the burnt district to give rise to a second but less extensive epidemic; since which time the gradual covering of the ground with buildings, and the destruction of the putrefying materials, have removed the sources from which the poisonous miasms were generated, and the ravages of the disease have entirely ceased. With this exception, the general health of the city has been progressively improving, and as this improvement has occurred in conjunction with radical changes introduced into the system of sewerage and drainage, it affords rational ground for belief that this improvement is dependant upon the greater degree of cleanliness effected by the new system, and that a still greater degree of health may be expected from a pursuance and completion of the new measures. It may not be allowed to man entirely to remove all sources of sickness and death, but attention to cleanliness, ventilation, and the laws of hygiene, may place a community in such a condition as to destroy in a great degree, if not entirely, the effect of morbid poisons when introduced into their midst.

*Measles* are reported in the earlier records of the city to have been very fatal in 1747: 1759: 1772: 1775: 1776: and from 1791 to '96, inclusive, and also again in 1802-3. Since which last period they have caused but little mortality. In the last twenty-seven years, the deaths among the white population from this disease have only reached .69 per cent., and this in the last of the three periods into which the tables are divided. Among the black population, it was more fatal, the proportion reaching 1.66 per cent. for the same period. This is to be accounted for rather by the greater difficulty experienced in regulating the diet,

and degree of exposure of the children of this class, than from a greater liability to the disease.

*Small Pox* appears also to weigh more heavily on this class of our population than on the whites: for among the former, the deaths stand in the proportion of 1.66: .92, and 1.75 per cent., while among the latter they only reach 1.03: .26, and .33 per cent. in the respective periods. In the earlier history of the city, it is recorded that in 1700 and 1717, two very fatal epidemics of small pox occurred, which carried off a large number of inhabitants, both white and black; it appeared again in 1732, but effectual precautions were taken, which prevented its extension. In 1738, however, it prevailed epidemically and was very fatal; 2,112 persons were attacked, of whom 411, or 20 per cent., died; of these, 833 were whites, 166 of whom, or 20 per cent., died; among the blacks, 1,279 cases occurred, of which only 145, or 12.5 per cent., were fatal. At that period, therefore, the black population suffered less from attacks of this disease than the white. In 1760, it again recurred, and the deaths from it amounted to 940, only 87 deaths being recorded from all other causes during that year; the deaths from this disease bearing the frightful proportion of 91.52 per cent. to the deaths from all other causes. It again prevailed epidemically in 1763 and 1780, since which time no extensive epidemics are recorded.

*Scarlatina* is not spoken of, in the earlier Medical records of the city, as one of the prevailing diseases, and it is generally believed to be of comparatively recent introduction; but it is more than probable that many of the deaths formerly registered under the head of "Putrid and Malignant Sore-throat" were in reality cases of *Scarlatina*—of this, however, there is little certainty. In the period comprised in the tables, this

cause would appear to be on the increase, since the proportion of deaths rises from 2.55 in the first series of years, to 5.33 in the last, among the white population, and from .87 per cent. to 1.92 among the blacks. From these tables also, it appears that this is a more fatal affection to white than to black children. During the period comprised in the last series of years however, a very fatal, although not very extensive epidemic of Scarlatina occurred, which adds much to the mortality from this cause, during that period.

*Diseases of Uncertain or General Seat.*—Under this head has been placed one cause of death which is usually referred to the preceding class. Under the vague term "Fever" there have been annually reported many deaths. Circumstances which it would be out of place to detail here, arose, during the course of examination of the obituary records, which induced the belief that most of these so called "fevers" were, in reality, inflammations, many of them being examples of inflammations of some portions of the nervous apparatus, others inflammations of the bowels and heart. It was therefore deemed advisable to separate this cause from the first or Zymotic class, and place it under the second, although it might more properly have been referred to the "non-specified causes." The number of deaths from this, the second class of causes, has decreased from 16.95 per cent. in the first period to 12.14 per cent. in the last, among the white population; and from 23.99 to 14.23 among the black. It is probable, however, that this decrease depends rather upon a better registration of the causes of death, than upon an absolute decline of this class of causes. Many cases which were formerly registered under the vague terms of "debility," "infantile disease," "sudden death," are now more specifically designated.

The only cause of death in this class, in which there probably is really some improvement, is dropsy, the mortality from which has receded nearly 3. per cent.

*Diseases of the Nervous System.*—The deaths from this class of causes is apparently slightly on the increase among the whites, more decidedly so among the blacks. This must always be expected in a progressive population, for in proportion to the increase of the numbers of a people become the efforts necessary to obtain the means of subsistence; the powers of mind and body are taxed to the utmost, and the nervous system, called upon for constant and unremitting efforts, is soon overtasked, and a foundation for its disorders is thus speedily laid. The greater proportion which this class of diseases bears to the general mass of mortality, among the black population as compared with the white, depends upon the greater frequency of infantile convulsions, and infantile lock-jaw, among that class. To convulsions the children of this class are more liable, from unrestrained indulgence of the appetite, which is permitted and even encouraged by the parents. The cause or causes of their great liability to infantile lock-jaw yet remain to be discovered.

*Diseases of the Organs of Respiration.*—The largest mortality from this class of causes arise from Consumption. Among the black population, the deaths from this cause are largest in the first series of years; among the whites, it is largest in the last. It must not, however, be hence argued that Consumption is on the increase among the whites, and on the decrease among the blacks. The white deaths from this cause give but very uncertain indications of the degree of frequency of this affection among the native population, inasmuch as many Consumptives come from more northern latitudes to this city in search of a more genial sky, and a

more temperate winter. Of these many die annually among us, and thus swell the list of deaths from this cause. The black tables, on the contrary, will give a much better indication of the proclivity of our native population to the disease, the liability of both races to Consumption, being about equal in this climate. If the tables of mortality of the two races be examined, it will be found that the deaths by Consumption among the blacks are rather less than among the whites; and that the proportion which they bear to the other causes of death, is nearly equal in the last two series of years; a little higher in the first. This greater rate of mortality in the first series, depends upon the occurrence of epidemic hooping cough, in this series of years, which in the black population terminates in Consumption much more frequently than in the whites. Leaving out the first series therefore, the proportion which Consumption bears to all other causes of death would be about 14. per cent. for our native population.

*Diseases of the Organs of Circulation.*—The deaths from this class of causes would appear from the tables to be rather on the increase, but this is more apparent than real. Many deaths which were formerly registered under the vague terms of debility, sudden death, fever, &c., are now referred to their proper head, viz: disease of the heart, either acute or chronic, hence the apparent increase of this class of causes.

*Diseases of the Organs of Digestion.*—This class of diseases, the most fertile of deaths in Southern climates, would also appear from the tables to be somewhat on the increase—the proportion rising from 8.34 to 11.71 among the whites, and from 9.12 to 12.69 per cent. among the blacks. This also arises, chiefly, if not entirely, from a change of nomenclature. Many deaths formerly registered as “fever” are now put down

to "Enteritis," and many cases formerly termed "infantile" are now registered as "teething." Hence the increase of these two classes of causes, and they alone more than make up the difference in the proportion between the first and the last series of years.

*Diseases of the Urinary Organs.*—These constitute but a small portion of the general mass of deaths. Gravel and Inflammation of the Bladder, are the most frequent of the disorders appertaining to this class.

*Diseases of the Organs of Generation.*—The largest number of deaths from this class of causes arise from Child-birth. The proportion which they bear to all the causes of deaths, is apparently pretty uniform in the three series of years, the difference being too small to admit of comment.

*Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.*—This class bears so small a proportion to the sum total of deaths, that no especial observations upon it are required.

*Diseases of the Integumentary System.*—This is also a very small class of causes, which requires no especial remarks.

*Deaths from Old Age.*—There is so much vagueness in the use of this term, that it is scarcely justifiable to deduce any positive conclusions from the proportion which these bear to the deaths from other causes. It appears from the tables that a larger proportion of deaths from Old Age occur among the black than among the white population. This result is confirmed by a reference to the tables at the end of the chapter, in which it will be seen that a larger proportion of blacks die over 70 years of age than whites. In the censuses of 1830, 1840, and 1848, the number of blacks who reach the higher ages far exceeds the whites; the results, therefore, which appear in the tables, are probably correct, and a greater number of blacks die of Old Age than

whites. The cause of this is obvious; a slave past the age of labor is supported in ease and comfort by the master, who has had the benefit of his early days of toil and labor. With no doubts, fears or anxieties as to his future subsistence, with warm clothing, abundance of food, and a good habitation, the superannuated slave leads a life of ease and comfort, which prolongs his existence far beyond the "three score years and ten" allotted to man as the duration of his existence.

*Deaths from External Causes.*—The deaths from this class of causes are chiefly by Intemperance and Accidents. From the former of these causes, although slightly decreased, the deaths are still sufficiently numerous to be a cause of sorrow and shame to us.

From a general view of all the causes of death, it appears that the deaths among the white population

	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
By Zymotic diseases, were	33.67	38.89	21.86
“ Sporadic “ “	54.70	51.21	64.27
“ Old Age and External Causes, were	11.63	9.90	13.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00	100.00	100.00

#### The deaths among the black population

	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
By Zymotic diseases, were	18.66	24.73	18.90
“ Sporadic “ “	68.67	64.19	70.15
“ Old Age and External Causes, were	12.67	11.08	10.95
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00	100.00	100.00

#### The deaths among the whole population

	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
By Zymotic diseases, were	25.04	30.90	20.07
“ Sporadic “ “	62.76	58.38	67.76
“ Old Age and External Causes, were	12.20	10.72	12.17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Taking the deaths from Zymotic diseases as an index of health, it appears from these tables, that although there was a considerable increase of deaths from this

class of causes in the second series of years, yet in the third there was a far greater diminution. The cause of the increase in the second period has already been adverted. If these tables be now compared with the tables, pages 196-7, it will be seen that they confirm the evidences there brought forward of the progressive improvement of the health of the population.

*The Different Sexes.*—If the tables marked E, at end of chapter, are examined, it will be perceived that, taken collectively, the deaths among the male population exceed those among the female by 2,314, or nearly 12. per cent. If each series of years be examined separately, the proportion is as follows :

1822 to 1830. *Deaths. Average. Proportion.*

Males,	4,250	472	56.46=100.	: or 129.67
Females,	3,273	364	43.54	to 77.12. to 100.

Totals,	7,523	836	100.00
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1831 to 1840.

Males,	4,395	439	57.31=100.	: or 134.25
Females,	3,268	327	42.69	to 74.49. to 100.

Totals,	7,663	766	100.00
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1841 to 1848.

Males,	2,485	311	52.54=100.	: or 110.71
Females,	2,248	281	47.46	to 99.33. to 100.

Totals,	4,733	592	100.00
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This appears to be a large disproportion, the male deaths exceeding the female in the proportion of 29. per cent., 34. per cent., and 10 per cent., respectively, in the three series of years.

If the same tables are examined in a similar manner, separating the deaths according to races, the proportion is as follows:

## WHITES.

1822 to 1830.	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Average.</i>	<i>Proportion.</i>
Males,	2,248	249	65.01 = 100. : or 191.28
Females,	1,199	134	34.99 to 52.88. to 100.
	—	—	—
Totals,	3,447	383	100.00

1831 to 1840.

Males,	2,242	224	66.67 = 100. : or 200.04
Females,	1,124	112	33.33 to 49.99. to 100.
	—	—	—
Totals,	3,366	336	100.00

1841 to 1848.

Males,	1,069	134	56.78 = 100. : or 131.36
Females,	817	102	43.22 to 76.12. to 100.
	—	—	—
Totals,	1,886	236	100.00

## BLACKS.

1822 to 1830.	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Average.</i>	<i>Proportion.</i>
Males,	2,002	222	49.01 = 100. : or 96.01
Females,	2,074	231	50.99 to 104.04. to 100.00
	—	—	—
Totals,	4,076	453	100.00

1831 to 1840.

Males,	2,153	215	50.11 = 100. : or 100.44
Females,	2,144	214	49.89 to 99.56. to 100.
	—	—	—
Totals,	4,297	429	100.00

1841 to 1848.

Males,	1,416	177	49.72 = 100. : or 98.88
Females,	1,431	179	50.28 to 101.13. to 100.00
	—	—	—
Totals,	2,847	356	100.00

It appears from this comparison that the causes of death are much more active, in proportion, among the male whites than among the male blacks; the propor-

tion of male deaths among the whites exceeding the female in the proportion of 91.: 100.: and 31. per cent. in the three series. Among the black population, on the contrary, the proportion of deaths in the two sexes is very nearly equal in two of the series, the female even slightly exceeding the male. If, however, the mortality of each sex and race be compared with the numbers living of each, it will be found that although the deaths among the female blacks, in some years, numerically exceed the male, yet they are relatively less, as compared with the number living of that sex. For the purpose of illustrating this fact, three tables have been prepared. In the first, the mortality has been compared with the number of each sex living of the whole population. In the second and third, the same calculations have been made for the white and the black population. The years 1830, 1840, 1848, have been selected as those in which the numbers of the population were definitely ascertained, within the period comprised by the tables of mortality.

### *Whole Population.*

	In 100.		In 100. Exc's		1 in.		1 in. Ex's
1830—Males,	1.91.	Females,	1.41—.50		Males, 52.	Females,	70—18
1840 “	2.74	“	1.67—1.07		“ 36	“	68—32
1848 “	2.65	“	2.27—.38		“ 38	“	44—6

### *White Population.*

	In 100.		In 100. Excess		1 in.		1 in. Ex's
1830—Males,	1.99.	Females,	1.30—.69		Males, 50.	Females,	77—27
1840 “	2.70	“	1.18—1.52		“ 36	“	85—49
1848 “	2.25	“	2.01—.24		“ 38	“	49—11

### *Black Population.*

	In 100.		In 100. Excess		1 in.		1 in. Ex's
1830—Males,	1.88.	Females,	1.61—.27		Males, 54.	Females,	67—13
1840 “	2.79	“	2.05—.74		“ 36	“	48—12
1848 “	3.23	“	2.58—.65		“ 31	“	39—8

These tables shew the truth of what was stated above, that the causes of death are more active among the males of both races, than among the females. It

exhibits the fact, moreover, that a much greater disparity exists in the proportional mortality of the sexes among the whites than among the blacks.

*Season.*—The influence of season upon mortality is marked in all climates, especially in Southern. For the purpose of illustrating this fact, the tables marked E, at end of chapter, have been formed. In order, however, that this point may be more clearly brought to view, the following abstract has been made from them, which exhibits the effect of season upon the mortality of the whole population.

MONTHS.	Number of Deaths.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822	1831	1841	1822	1831	1841
	to	to	to	to	to	to
	1830	1840	1848	1830	1840	1848
January,	537	530	381	7.14	6.92	8.04
February,	472	442	334	6.26	5.77	7.05
March,	484	457	376	6.43	5.96	7.94
April,	493	423	373	6.55	5.52	7.88
May,	600	443	385	7.98	5.78	8.14
June,	779	643	466	10.36	8.39	9.84
July,	847	738	425	11.26	9.64	8.97
August,	803	886	442	10.68	11.56	9.34
September,	851	1218	414	11.31	15.89	8.75
October,	662	893	434	8.80	11.65	9.20
November,	532	540	352	7.07	7.05	7.43
December,	463	450	351	6.16	5.87	7.42
Totals.	7523	7663	4733	100.00	100.00	100.00

These tables shew that of the deaths occurring among the whole population, the largest proportion were in September, in the first two series of years, while in the third, June offered the largest proportion. In the last series, there is a remarkable uniformity in the proportion of deaths, the highest month, June, exceeding the lowest month, February, only by 1.79 per cent. For the purpose of comparing the influence of season upon the mortality of the two races, the following tables have been constructed.

*White Population.*

MONTHS.	Number of Deaths.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822	1831	1841	1822	1831	1841
	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848
January,	245	219	151	7.10	6.50	8.01
February,	206	159	138	5.98	4.72	7.32
March,	199	169	129	5.76	5.02	6.84
April,	198	170	143	5.73	5.05	7.59
May,	233	157	130	6.76	4.66	6.84
June,	328	243	190	9.54	7.22	10.08
July,	355	305	181	10.29	9.06	9.60
August,	391	445	164	11.34	13.22	8.70
September,	487	630	174	14.12	18.72	9.23
October,	329	428	157	9.57	12.72	8.33
November,	265	251	172	7.69	7.46	9.13
December,	211	190	157	6.12	5.65	8.33
Totals.	3447	3366	1886	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Black Population.*

MONTHS.	Number of Deaths.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822	1831	1841	1822	1831	1841
	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848	to 1830	to 1840	to 1848
January,	292	311	230	7.17	7.23	8.07
February,	266	283	196	6.53	6.59	6.88
March,	285	288	247	6.99	6.90	8.67
April,	295	253	230	7.24	5.77	8.08
May,	367	286	255	9.01	6.65	8.95
June,	451	400	276	11.07	9.30	9.69
July,	492	433	244	12.07	10.07	8.57
August,	412	441	278	10.12	10.26	9.80
September,	364	588	240	8.91	13.65	8.43
October,	333	465	277	8.15	10.81	9.73
November,	267	289	180	6.55	6.72	6.32
December,	252	260	194	6.19	6.05	6.81
Totals.	4076	4297	2847	100.00	100.00	100.00

From a comparison of these tables it appears that among the white population in the first two series, September offered the largest proportional mortality, while in the last series June rose highest in the scale. Among the black population, July and September offered the largest proportional mortality in the first two series, and August in the third. This differs but little from the results obtained by a comparison of the mortality among the whole population, and justifies the conclusion that the four months from June to September

are most fruitful of death, in both the white and colored races. February, with one exception, has always been the healthiest month.

**THE AGES AT DEATH.**—This is a most important element in estimating the comparative mortality of a population, as compared either with other places or with itself at different periods. The tables marked *f*, at the end of the chapter have been arranged to shew the mortality at different ages, of both the white and black population—the males being also separated from the females. There are several methods of applying the deaths at specified ages to the purpose of calculating the comparative longevity of any people. Tables have therefore been arranged according to some of the most approved methods of applying this element to the calculation of the chances of life. These tables will be found interesting in many points of view. They are the first ever calculated for this latitude, based upon the ages at death of the resident population; all insurances upon life having been hitherto effected upon tables calculated for the British population, or the population of Northern cities.

**FIRST METHOD.**—This consists in determining the proportion of all the deaths that occur at specified ages. The subjoined tables are constructed on this method. They shew the per centage of deaths which have occurred at all ages, from birth to 100 years, in the three periods into which the twenty-seven years have been divided. The first table shews the per centage of deaths at specified ages for the whole population.

*Whole Population.*

AGES.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in.		
	1822 to 1830	1831 to 1840	1841 to 1848	1822 to 1830	1831 to 1840	1841 to 1848
Under 1 year	1173	1003	820	15.59	13.09	17.32
From 1 to 5 "	983	936	761	13.07	12.21	16.08
" 5 " 10 "	304	323	168	4.04	4.21	3.55
" 10 " 20 "	453	561	281	6.02	7.32	5.94
" 20 " 30 "	980	1119	508	13.03	14.60	10.73
" 30 " 40 "	1094	1084	525	14.54	14.15	11.09
" 40 " 50 "	763	807	467	10.14	10.53	9.87
" 50 " 60 "	576	603	343	7.66	7.87	7.25
" 60 " 70 "	515	496	324	6.85	6.47	6.85
" 70 " 80 "	361	390	255	4.80	5.09	5.39
" 80 " 90 "	219	219	198	2.91	2.86	4.18
" 90 " 100 "	65	97	63	.86	1.27	1.33
Over 100 "	37	25	20	.49	.33	.42
Totals.	7523	7663	4733	100.00	100.00	100.00

By this table it will be perceived that the proportion of deaths under 1 year have increased from 15.59 to 17.32 per cent.; of deaths over 1, but under 5 years, from 13.07 to 16.08 per cent.; or an increase of infant mortality of 4.74 per cent. since 1821. This fact being ascertained, it then becomes interesting to enquire whether this increase of infant mortality has occurred among the white or the black population, and with a view of determining that point, the tables which follow have been arranged.

*White Population.*

AGES.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in.		
	1822 to 1830	1831 to 1840	1841 to 1848	1822 to 1830	1831 to 1840	1841 to 1848
Under 1 year	314	262	204	9.11	7.79	10.82
From 1 to 5 "	361	312	283	10.47	9.27	15.00
" 5 " 10 "	124	111	60	3.60	3.30	3.18
" 10 " 20 "	164	181	67	4.76	5.38	3.55
" 20 " 30 "	641	732	248	18.60	21.75	13.15
" 30 " 40 "	661	702	299	19.18	20.86	15.85
" 40 " 50 "	424	391	227	12.30	11.62	12.04
" 50 " 60 "	269	248	148	7.80	7.37	7.85
" 60 " 70 "	258	179	144	7.48	5.32	7.63
" 70 " 80 "	143	152	118	4.15	4.52	6.26
" 80 " 90 "	76	82	75	2.20	2.44	3.98
" 90 " 100 "	10	13	13	.29	.35	.69
Over 100 "	2	1	0	.06	.03	
Totals.	3447	3366	1886	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Black Population.*

AGES.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830	1831 to 1840	1841 to 1848	1822 to 1830	1831 to 1840	1841 to 1848
Under 1 year	859	741	616	21.07	17.24	21.64
From 1 to 5 "	622	624	478	15.26	14.52	16.79
" 5 " 10 "	180	212	108	4.42	4.93	3.79
" 10 " 20 "	289	380	214	7.09	8.84	7.52
" 20 " 30 "	339	387	260	8.32	9.00	9.13
" 30 " 40 "	433	382	226	10.62	8.89	7.94
" 40 " 50 "	339	416	240	8.32	9.68	8.43
" 50 " 60 "	307	355	195	7.53	8.26	6.85
" 60 " 70 "	257	317	180	6.30	7.42	6.32
" 70 " 80 "	218	238	137	5.35	5.54	4.81
" 80 " 90 "	143	137	123	3.51	3.18	4.32
" 90 " 100 "	55	84	50	1.35	1.95	1.76
Over 100 "	35	24	20	.86	.55	.70
Totals.	4076	4297	2847	100.00	100.00	100.00

From this comparison it will be seen that the increase of infant mortality, remarked in the table for the whole population, has fallen almost exclusively upon the white population, the increase being 1.74 per cent. for children under 1 year, and 4.52 per cent. for children from 1 to 5 years, nearly 6 per cent.; while in the black population there has not been an increase of 1 per cent. for all ages under 5. An examination and comparison of these tables also shew another interesting fact, that the largest number of deaths among the whites occur between the ages of 30-40 years; while in the black population the tenure of life is least secure under 1 year of age, and between 1 and 5.

**SECOND METHOD.**—This consists in ascertaining the proportion that survived specific ages of all that die. The tables that follow, to illustrate this fact, are calculated first for the whole population, and then for the whites and blacks respectively. The last three columns of the upper portion of the table contain the proportion surviving specified ages calculated for the population of London, Carlisle, and Boston.

*Whole Population.*

AGE SURVIVING	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	London	Carlisle.	Boston.
At Birth,	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Surviving 1 year,	84.41	86.91	82.68	68.	84.	79.20
“ 5 “	71.34	74.70	66.60	42.6	68.	53.38
“ 10 “	67.30	70.49	63.05	37.3	64.6	48.92
“ 20 “	61.28	63.17	57.11	32.5	60.9	43.63
“ 30 “	48.25	48.57	46.38	27.2	56.4	31.92
“ 40 “	33.71	34.42	35.29	21.2	50.8	21.80
“ 50 “	23.57	23.89	25.42	14.7	44.	14.83
“ 60 “	15.91	16.02	18.17	9.6	36.4	9.95
“ 70 “	9.06	9.55	11.32	5.2	24.	5.77
“ 80 “	4.26	4.46	5.93	1.7	9.5	2.08
“ 90 “	1.35	1.60	1.75	.2	1.4	.29
“ 100 “	0.49	0.33	0.42			

AGE SURVIVING	WHITE POPULATION.			BLACK POPULATION.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
At Birth,	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Surviving 1 year,	90.89	92.21	89.18	78.93	82.76	78.36
“ 5 “	80.42	82.94	74.18	63.67	68.24	61.57
“ 10 “	76.82	79.64	71.00	59.25	63.31	57.78
“ 20 “	72.06	74.26	67.45	52.16	54.47	50.26
“ 30 “	53.46	52.51	54.30	43.84	45.47	41.13
“ 40 “	34.28	31.65	38.45	33.22	36.58	33.19
“ 50 “	21.98	20.03	26.41	24.90	26.90	24.76
“ 60 “	14.18	12.66	18.56	17.37	18.64	17.91
“ 70 “	6.70	7.34	10.93	11.07	11.22	11.59
“ 80 “	2.55	2.82	4.67	5.72	5.68	6.78
“ 90 “	0.35	0.38	0.69	2.21	2.50	2.46
“ 100 “	0.06	0.03		0.86	0.55	0.70

By examining the above tables, it will be perceived that for the whole population, 84.41 per cent. survived 1 year in the first period, 86.91 in the second, and 82.68 per cent. in the third, while 71.34: 74.70: and 66.60 per cent. survived 5 years, in the three periods respectively, shewing an increase of infant mortality in the third period. It next becomes a matter of interest to enquire upon what causes this increase depends, and whether they are such as will probably permanently increase the mortality of the earlier periods of life. The increase, it will be seen, fell chiefly upon the white population.

By a reference to the tables marked *a* and *b*, at the end of the chapter, it will be seen that a large mortality occurred during a portion of the period of 1841-48, from Scarlet Fever. During a por-

tion of this period, two epidemics of Scarlatina occurred, which of course increased the mortality of those years for all ages under 10. That the increase of mortality at this period of life was due to this cause, and this only, is evident from the fact, that the increase has fallen entirely upon the white population, the blacks escaping, as they are less liable to attacks of this disease. This fact was remarked, and commented upon, in the observations on Zymotic diseases. Were there any causes permanently at work to increase the mortality of children, there should have been an increase in the second period, viz: 1831 to '40, whereas there is absolutely a diminution from the first to the second period, both among the whites and blacks, the increase being only in the third period.

By comparing the tables for the white and that for the black population, it will be perceived that there is an immense disparity between the proportions which survive the first year in the two races, the numbers being 90 per cent. for the former, and only 80 per cent. for the latter. The cause of this immense disproportion may easily be ascertained by a reference to the tables marked *a* and *b*, at the end of the chapter. It will be there seen, that from the disease popularly known as "infant's lock-jaw," (*trismus nascentium*), the number of blacks dying was 150: 169: and 220: in the three periods: while the mortality among the whites from the same disease amounted only to 16 as the aggregate of the twenty-seven years. A large portion of the infant mortality of the blacks, therefore, occurs in children under one month. Were the deaths from this cause separated from all the deaths under one year occurring in this class, the mortality among them would scarcely exceed that among the whites.

A further comparison of the tables for the black and

white races, will shew that up to the age of thirty, the proportion of whites surviving is much greater than that of the blacks; but at forty years, the proportion surviving of the two races becomes nearly equal. From this age, the proportion of blacks surviving, gradually rises over the proportion of whites, so that at the age of 90, among the blacks, the proportion is the same as at 80 years for the whites.

For the purpose of comparison, the three last columns of the table of the whole population surviving specified ages, has been filled with the proportion surviving each of the specified ages in London, Carlisle and Boston, as stated in the tables published by Mr. Simpson, Mr. Heysham, and Dr. Shattuck.

If the numbers in the last column of the table for the whole population, be compared with the numbers in the three columns containing the London, Carlisle and Boston tables, it will be seen that the proportion per cent. who survive is greater in Charleston than in London or Boston, but less than in Carlisle. If, now, these tables are compared with the proportions of whites and of blacks surviving specified ages, it will be seen that the proportion of whites surviving is much greater for all ages than in London or Boston, and greater than in the Carlisle tables up to the age of thirty; from this age upwards, the numbers in the Carlisle tables exceed those in the tables calculated for the white population of this city. If the numbers in the tables for those cities be also compared with the numbers in the tables of the black population, it will be seen that the latter exceed those of London and Boston, but fall short of the numbers of the Carlisle tables up to the age of 90, when the proportion of blacks surviving exceeds that of all the other tables. The probable causes of this extreme extension of life among the blacks have been already alluded to.

**THIRD METHOD.**—By ascertaining the proportion per ct. of persons surviving specified ages, but who die before the next specified period. The subjoined tables, *e*, *f*, *g*, pages 222, 223, 224, have been constructed on this plan. They are calculated first for the whole population, then for the whites and blacks separately. In the first three columns of the upper part of these tables will be found the number surviving each specified age for the whole population, and for the whites and blacks respectively, and in the lower first three columns, the proportion per cent. dying before the next period. These tables are obtained by dividing the number that died between two specified ages by the number that survived the first specified age; thus, for example, in the first period, in table *f*, page 223, it will be seen that 3,133 survived at the age of 1 year, and of these 361 died before arriving at the age of 5 years; dividing the latter by the former, gives 11.52 as the per centage of deaths, and according, in the lower part of the table, 11.52 appears as the per centage of deaths at that age. In the 4, 5 and 6th columns of the upper part of the tables, will be found the number of years of life enjoyed by those that lived and those that died at each specified age, calculated for the whole population, the black and the white, in the several tables.

*Whole Population.**c.*

AGE.	Number surviving and dying.			Number of years of life enjoyed by the surviving and the dying.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
Under 1, - -	7,523	7,663	4,733	230,118	237,918	143,842
Dying under 1, -	1,173	1,003	820	586	501	410
Surviving 1, - -	6,350	6,660	3,913	229,532	237,417	143,432
Dying before 5, -	983	936	761	2,457	2,340	1,902
Surviving 5, - -	5,367	5,724	3,152	227,075	235,077	141,530
Dying before 10, -	304	323	168	2,280	2,322	1,260
Surviving 10, -	5,063	5,401	2,984	224,795	232,755	140,270
Dying before 20, -	453	561	281	6,795	5,415	4,215
Surviving 20, -	4,610	4,840	2,703	218,000	227,340	136,055
Dying before 30, -	980	1,119	508	24,500	29,975	12,700
Surviving 30, -	3,630	3,721	2,195	193,500	199,365	123,355
Dying before 40, -	1,094	1,084	525	38,290	37,940	18,375
Surviving 40, -	2,536	2,637	1,670	155,210	161,425	104,980
Dying before 50, -	763	807	467	34,335	36,315	21,015
Surviving 50, -	1,773	1,830	1,203	120,875	125,110	83,965
Dying before 60, -	576	603	343	31,680	33,165	18,865
Surviving 60, -	1,197	1,227	860	89,195	91,945	65,100
Dying before 70, -	515	496	324	33,475	32,240	21,060
Surviving 70, -	682	731	536	55,720	59,705	44,040
Dying before 80, -	361	390	255	27,075	29,250	19,125
Surviving 80, -	321	341	281	28,645	30,455	24,915
Dying before 90, -	219	219	198	18,615	18,615	16,830
Surviving 90, -	102	122	83	10,030	11,840	8,085
Dying before 100, -	65	97	63	6,175	9,215	5,985
Surviving 100, -	37	25	20	3,855	2,625	2,100

AGE.	In each 100 surviving there died before the next specified age,			Average age of those who survived each specified age.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
Birth to 1 year, -	15.59	13.08	17.32	30.59	31.05	30.39
Surviving 1 year, -	15.48	14.05	19.44	36.15	35.66	36.66
“ 5 “ -	5.66	5.64	5.32	42.31	41.07	44.90
“ 10 “ -	8.94	10.36	9.41	44.40	43.09	47.01
“ 20 “ -	21.25	23.11	18.79	47.29	46.97	50.33
“ 30 “ -	30.13	29.13	23.91	53.31	53.58	56.20
“ 40 “ -	30.08	30.60	27.96	61.20	61.21	62.86
“ 50 “ -	32.48	32.95	28.51	68.18	68.37	69.79
“ 60 “ -	43.02	40.42	37.67	76.81	74.12	75.70
“ 70 “ -	52.93	53.35	47.57	81.70	81.68	82.16
“ 80 “ -	68.26	64.22	70.46	89.22	89.31	88.67
“ 90 “ -	63.72	79.50	75.90	98.33	97.05	97.41
“ 100 “ -	100.00	100.00	100.00	104.19	105.00	105.00

*White Population.*  
*f.*

AGE.	Number surviving and dying.			Number of years of life enjoyed by the surviving and the dying.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
Under 1, - -	3,447	3,366	1,886	112,599	109,908	63,004
Dying under 1, - -	314	262	204	157	131	102
Surviving 1, - -	3,133	3,104	1,682	112,442	109,777	62,902
Dying before 5, - -	361	312	283	902	780	707
Surviving 5, - -	2,772	2,792	1,399	111,540	108,997	62,195
Dying before 10, - -	124	111	60	930	832	450
Surviving 10, - -	2,648	2,681	1,339	110,610	108,165	61,745
Dying before 20, - -	164	181	67	2,460	2,715	1,005
Surviving 20, - -	2,484	2,500	1,272	108,150	105,450	60,740
Dying before 30, - -	641	732	248	16,025	18,300	6,200
Surviving 30, - -	1,843	1,768	1,024	92,125	87,150	54,540
Dying before 40, - -	661	702	299	23,135	24,570	10,465
Surviving 40, - -	1,182	1,066	725	68,990	62,580	44,075
Dying before 50, - -	424	391	227	19,080	17,595	10,215
Surviving 50, - -	758	675	498	49,910	44,985	33,860
Dying before 60, - -	269	248	148	14,795	13,640	8,140
Surviving 60, - -	489	427	350	35,115	31,345	25,720
Dying before 70, - -	258	179	144	16,770	11,635	9,360
Surviving 70, - -	231	248	206	18,345	19,710	16,360
Dying before 80, - -	143	152	118	10,725	11,400	8,750
Surviving 80, - -	88	96	88	7,620	8,310	7,610
Dying before 90, - -	76	82	75	6,460	6,970	6,375
Surviving 90, - -	12	14	13	1,160	1,340	1,235
Dying before 100, - -	10	13	13	950	1,235	1,235
Surviving 100, - -	2	1	0	204	105	00

AGE.	In each 100 surviving there died before the next specified age.			Average age of those who survived each specified age.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
Birth to 1 year, -	9.10	7.77	10.81	32.63	32.65	33.41
Surviving 1 year, -	11.52	10.05	16.82	35.92	35.36	37.39
“ 5 “ -	4.47	3.97	4.28	40.23	39.03	44.45
“ 10 “ -	6.19	6.71	5.00	41.77	40.34	46.11
“ 20 “ -	28.80	29.28	19.41	43.54	42.18	47.76
“ 30 “ -	35.61	39.70	29.19	49.49	49.29	53.26
“ 40 “ -	35.87	36.67	31.31	58.36	58.70	60.79
“ 50 “ -	35.48	36.74	29.71	65.83	66.64	67.77
“ 60 “ -	52.76	41.92	41.14	71.81	73.41	73.48
“ 70 “ -	61.90	61.29	57.28	79.41	79.47	79.42
“ 80 “ -	86.36	85.41	85.23	86.59	86.56	86.47
“ 90 “ -	83.33	92.85	100.00	96.96	95.71	95.00
“ 100 “ -	100.00	100.00		105.00	105.00	

*Black Population.**g.*

AGE.	Number surviving and dying.			Number of years of life enjoyed by the surviving and the dying.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
Under 1, - -	4,076	4,297	2,847	116,809	132,110	80,738
Dying under 1, - -	859	741	616	429	370	308
Surviving 1, - -	3,217	3,556	2,231	116,380	131,740	80,430
Dying before 5, - -	622	624	478	1,555	1,560	1,195
Surviving 5, - -	2,545	2,932	1,753	114,825	130,180	79,235
Dying before 10, - -	180	212	108	1,350	1,590	810
Surviving 10, - -	2,415	2,720	1,645	113,475	128,590	78,425
Dying before 20, - -	289	380	214	4,335	5,700	3,210
Surviving 20, - -	2,126	2,340	1,431	109,140	122,890	75,215
Dying before 30, - -	339	387	260	8,475	9,675	6,500
Surviving 30, - -	1,787	1,953	1,171	100,665	113,215	68,715
Dying before 40, - -	433	382	226	14,555	13,370	7,910
Surviving 40, - -	1,354	1,571	945	86,110	99,845	60,805
Dying before 50, - -	339	416	240	15,255	18,720	10,800
Surviving 50, - -	1,015	1,155	705	70,855	81,125	50,005
Dying before 60, - -	307	355	195	16,855	19,525	10,725
Surviving 60, - -	708	800	510	54,000	61,600	39,280
Dying before 70, - -	257	317	180	16,705	21,605	11,700
Surviving 70, - -	451	483	330	37,295	39,995	27,580
Dying before 80, - -	218	238	137	16,250	17,850	10,275
Surviving 80, - -	233	245	193	21,045	22,145	17,305
Dying before 90, - -	143	137	123	12,155	11,645	10,455
Surviving 90, - -	90	108	70	8,890	10,500	6,850
Dying before 100, - -	55	84	50	5,225	7,980	4,750
Surviving 100, - -	35	24	20	3,665	2,520	2,100

AGE.	In each 100 surviving there died before the next specified age.			Average age of those who survived each specified age.		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
Birth to 1 year, -	21.07	17.24	21.63	28.66	30.74	28.35
Surviving 1 year, -	19.33	17.54	21.42	36.17	37.04	36.05
“ 5 “ - -	6.93	7.23	61.60	44.24	44.39	45.20
“ 10 “ - -	11.96	13.97	13.	46.98	47.27	47.67
“ 20 “ - -	15.94	16.53	18.16	51.33	52.51	52.56
“ 30 “ - -	24.23	19.55	19.29	56.32	57.96	58.68
“ 40 “ - -	25.03	26.47	25.39	63.69	63.55	63.28
“ 50 “ - -	30.24	30.73	27.66	69.80	70.31	70.92
“ 60 “ - -	36.72	39.62	35.29	76.27	77.00	77.02
“ 70 “ - -	48.33	49.31	41.51	82.69	82.80	83.57
“ 80 “ - -	61.37	55.91	63.73	90.32	90.38	89.61
“ 90 “ - -	61.11	77.77	71.42	98.77	97.22	97.92
“ 100 “ - -	100.00	100.00	100.00	104.71	105.00	105.00

**FOURTH METHOD.**—By ascertaining the average age at death. Mr. Chadwick, in a recent essay on Vital Statistics, maintains this to be the best standard for comparing the health and longevity of different communities. Perhaps of all methods which are calculated in reference to the deaths alone, it is the best, but it is liable to fallacies from causes which are peculiarly active in some parts of the United States. These causes are the constant tide of immigration and emigration flowing to and from different sections of the Union. It is the younger portion of a population always which emigrates in masses; it is evident, therefore, that if a large number of such persons are annually introduced into a community, subject as they are, to all the causes of sickness incident to poverty, change of climate, of habits, &c., a large number must die, and die young; the average age at death, therefore, of that population calculated from the deaths alone, would be very young. If, on the contrary, a large number of a population annually leave their homes in search of occupation, wealth, or subsistence, leaving few but the aged and infirm to die; the average age of that population, calculated from the deaths alone, would be very great. This mode of estimating the comparative health of a population, therefore, is only applicable to settled communities, where neither immigration nor emigration exist to any extent.

The average age at death is obtained by adding the particular ages of all that die and dividing the aggregate by the actual number of deaths. But as statements of deaths contain only the number that die between specified ages, an average may be obtained by multiplying the number that die by the medium age between the two periods. Thus, those that die under 1 are multiplied by  $\frac{1}{2}$ , those dying between 1 and 5 are multiplied

by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , those between 5 and 10 by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , those between 10 and 20 by 15, and so on. The product of each is the aggregate number of years of life which each class enjoyed, and this number divided by the number of deaths, gives the average age. The above tables, *e, f, g*, pages 222, 223, 224, have been constructed on this plan; the lower three last columns indicate the average age at death. It will be perceived that the average age at death for the whole population, (table *e*,) was 30.59; 31.05; 30.39; for the white population, (table *f*,) 32.63; 32.65; 33.41; for the black population, (table *g*,) 28.66; 30.74; 28.35; respectively in the three periods; shewing a smaller expectation of life for the black than the white population at birth. This disparity, however, speedily disappears, and at the age of 1 year, the expectation of life in the two races becomes nearly equal, being 35.; 37.; 35. for the whites, 36.; 37.; 36. for the blacks. If the tables be now compared at the higher ages, the black population will be found to possess decided advantages over the white in respect to longevity. Thus, at 50 years, the expectation of life amounts to 16 years for the whites, but 20 years for the blacks; at 80 years, in the white population, the expectation of life is only 6 years, in the black population it is 10 years. The expectation of life is ascertained for any particular age by subtracting the age from the average age at death, at the specified age. Thus, in table *e*, of the whole population, the average age at death, at 80 years, is 89.92, in the first period; subtract 80. from 89.22, and 9.22 years will be the expectation of life at this age for the whole population.

For the purpose of comparison, the following table has been constructed, shewing the average age at death for the cities of Charleston, Boston, New York and

Philadelphia. The average age at death of the white and black population has been calculated separately, for all ages; for ages under 20, and over 20; the same calculations have also been made for the two races taken collectively.

PLACE AND PERIOD.		ALL AGES.		UNDER 20.		OVER 20.	
		Number.	Average age.	Number.	Average age.	Number.	Average age.
Charleston,							
1822 to 1830	Whites,	3,447	32.63	963	4.62	2,484	43.55
	Blacks,	4,076	28.66	1,950	3.93	2,126	51.33
	Both,	7,523	30.59	2,913	4.16	4,610	47.28
1831 to 1840	Whites,	3,366	32.65	866	5.14	2,500	43.26
	Blacks,	4,297	30.74	1,957	4.70	2,340	48.24
	Both,	7,663	31.05	2,823	4.88	4,840	45.11
1841 to 1848	Whites,	1,886	33.41	614	3.68	1,272	47.74
	Blacks,	2,847	28.35	1,416	3.90	1,431	52.56
	Both,	4,733	30.39	2,030	3.83	2,703	50.29
Boston,							
1821 to 1830	Both,	10,731	25.88	4,913	3.38	5,817	44.88
1831 to 1840	"	16,314	22.72	8,565	3.33	7,749	44.15
1841 to 1845	"	10,422	21.43	5,875	3.31	4,547	44.86
New York,							
1821 to 1830	"	42,817	24.36	20,108	3.15	22,709	43.14
1831 to 1840	"	74,819	19.46	40,728	2.95	34,091	39.18
1841 to 1843	"	29,939	19.69	14,127	2.86	10,812	41.68
Philadelphia,							
1821 to 1830	"	36,614	25.53	17,794	3.22	19,820	45.57
1831 to 1840	"	49,678	22.64	26,812	2.91	22,866	45.78
1841 to 1844	"	21,356	22.01	12,088	3.02	9,268	46.79

In the above table it will be seen that Charleston compares favorably with the other cities of the United States, with regard to the average age at death of her population. Thus, the lowest average age at death of the whole population in this city, gives a difference of nearly five years over the highest of the Boston and Philadelphia tables, of six years over the highest of the New York tables, 30.39 being the lowest average age at death for the whole population in Charleston; 25.88: 25.53: and 24.36 the highest in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. In all England, the average age at death is calculated at 23.46 years, and in London, which claims to be pre-eminently healthy, the average duration of life is calculated at 27 years. If the expectation of life among the white population in Charleston

alone be considered, the numbers will be found to run still higher, thus, 32.63: 32.65: and 33.41 were the average ages at death of the white population in the three periods, giving an expectancy of life greater here by five and six years than in London. If, again, the average age at death of the white population under 20, be compared with that of the other cities, the advantage is again decidedly in favor of this city, much greater in the two first periods than in the last. The cause of this has already been adverted to. In examining the average age at death for the white population over 20 years, the results do not shew so favorably for Charleston; the average age in Charleston for the two first periods being lower than in either Boston or Philadelphia, but higher than in New York; for the last period, however, the average age in Charleston exceeds that of the other three cities. The average age at death of the black population exceeds that of all the cities for all ages, for the ages under 20, and for the ages over 20, being only excelled by the white population of Charleston in the first two classes.

**FIFTH METHOD.**—By ascertaining the proportion which the number that died bears to the number of the living at each specified age. This is considered by the best authorities the most correct standard of comparison, and the only sure basis for estimating correctly the ratio of health and longevity. In the tables marked G, at the end of the chapter, the aggregate number of deaths of each year have been compared with the numbers of the population living for that year, and the proportion per cent. determined. At pages 196–97, the mean of the several periods has been calculated. It is important, however that the number of those dying at specified ages should be compared with the number living at the

same ages, and with this view the following tables have been constructed. It would have been interesting to compare the white with the black population for a series of years, but, as in the various censuses, the ages of the colored population have been taken in different classes from the whites, a comparison for any year but the present impossible.

AGES.	NUMBER OF WHITES LIVING IN			NUMBER OF WHITE DEATHS IN			BLACKS.		WHOLE POPULA- TION.	
							Number of the li- ving in	Number of the deaths in	Number of the li- ving in	Number of the deaths in
	1830	1840	1848	1830	1840	1848	1848	1848	1848	1848
Under 5,	1,734	1,818	1,765	63	56	65	1,588	116	3,353	181
5 to 10,	1,502	1,268	1,534	9	3	9	1,261	5	2,795	14
10 to 20,	2,869	2,704	2,653	17	9	8	2,605	23	5,258	31
20 to 30,	2,571	3,062	3,023	50	52	35	2,344	29	5,367	64
30 to 40,	1,980	2,050	2,352	68	46	38	1,757	27	4,109	65
40 to 50,	1,074	1,108	1,375	35	34	30	1,274	28	2,649	58
50 to 60,	629	598	808	22	22	23	812	23	1,620	46
60 to 70,	299	257	442	13	15	21	390	23	832	44
70 to 80,	144	130	185	16	12	18	141	15	326	33
80 to 90,	44	26	45	8	7	13	63	23	108	36
90 to 100,	9	9	5	2	2	1	19	6	24	7
100 to 110,							10	2	10	2
Totals.	12,828	13,030	14,187	303	258	261	12,264	320	26,451	581

AGES.	In each 100 of the whites there died in			In the white popu- lation there was one death in			In each 100 of the blacks there died in	In the black popu- lation there was one death in	In each 100 of the whole population there died in	In the whole popu- lation there was one death in
	1830	1840	1848	1830	1840	1848	1848	1848	1848	1848
Under 5,	3.63	3.08	3.11	27	32	32	7.50	13	5.39	18
5 to 10,	.59	.23	.58	169	435	170	.39	256	.50	200
10 to 20,	.59	.63	.30	169	159	333	1.11	90	.58	172
20 to 30,	1.94	1.69	1.12	52	59	90	1.23	81	1.19	84
30 to 40,	3.43	2.24	1.61	29	44	60	1.53	65	1.58	63
40 to 50,	3.34	3.06	2.18	30	32	46	2.19	45	2.18	46
50 to 60,	3.49	3.67	2.84	28	27	35	2.83	35	2.83	35
60 to 70,	4.34	5.87	4.75	23	17	21	5.88	17	5.28	19
70 to 80,	11.11	9.23	9.73	9	11	10	10.63	9	10.12	9
80 to 90,	18.18	26.92	28.88	5	3	3	36.50	2	33.33	3
90 to 100,	22.22	22.22	20.00	4	4	5	31.57	3	29.12	3
100 to 110,							20.00	5	20.00	5
Mean.	2.36	1.98	1.82	42	50	54	2.60	38	2.19	45

The first three columns of the upper part of this table contains the number of whites living at specified ages, for the years 1830, 1840, and 1848, as determined by the enumerations made in those years. The three succeeding columns, contain the mean deaths of the years 1830-31, 1840-41, 1847-8, at each of the specified ages; the corresponding six columns of the lower part of the table, contain the per centage of deaths among the whites at the specified ages. The 7th and 8th columns of the upper part of the table, and the corresponding columns of the lower part of the table, contain, the former, the numbers of the black population living in 1848, and the mean deaths for 1847-8, and the latter the per centage of deaths. The last two columns contain the numbers of the whole population living at specified ages in 1848, the mean deaths for 1847-8, and the per centage at specified ages calculated for the aggregate of the white and colored population for the same year.

These tables shew as nearly as possible the liability to death of the different classes of the population. It is gratifying to perceive, by an examination of these tables, that the mortality of the whites at all ages, up to 80, has been a steadily decreasing one. On comparing the whites and the blacks, it will be seen that for all ages between 5 and 60 years, the proportional mortality of the two races is pretty uniform. Under 5 and over 60, the mortality among the blacks is much greater than among the whites.

For the purposes of comparison, a table has been arranged shewing the mortality of Charleston at different ages, as compared with other communities. This table has been so arranged as to exhibit the proportion of deaths to the living at specified ages.

PLACES.	NUMBER OF THE LIVING.				NUMBER OF THE DEATHS.			
	Under 15	15 to 60	Over 60	Totals.	Under 15	15 to 60	Over 60	Totals.
Charleston Whites	4,625	8,885	677	14,187	78	130	53	261
Charleston Blacks,	4,151	7,490	623	12,264	132	119	69	320
Charleston Both,	8,777	16,374	1,300	26,451	210	249	122	581
Boston,	35,442	75,284	3,640	114,366	1,253	863	224	2,340
Lowell,	6,595	18,137	397	25,129	192	156	15	363
Liverpool	72,110	141,197	9,321	222,628	4,443	2,264	827	7,534
London,	576,449	1,182,402	112,567	1,871,418	20,902	15,235	9,325	45,462
Surrey,	80,952	127,507	16,875	225,334	1,745	1,309	1,197	4,251
PLACES.	In each 100 living there died in				Of all the living there was one death in			
	Under 15	15 to 60	Over 60	Totals.	Under 15	15 to 60	Over 60	Totals.
Charleston Whites	1.68	1.46	7.82	1.82	59.52	68.49	12.78	54.94
Charleston Blacks,	3.17	1.58	11.07	2.60	31.54	63.28	9.03	38.46
Charleston Both,	2.39	1.52	9.38	2.19	41.	65.78	10.66	45.66
Boston,	3.53	1.14	6.15	2.04	28.88	87.23	16.25	48.87
Lowell,	2.91	.86	3.77	1.44	34.35	116.26	24.46	69.
Liverpool	6.16	1.60	8.87	3.38	16.23	62.36	11.27	29.54
London,	3.62	1.28	8.28	2.42	27.57	77.61	12.07	41.16
Surrey,	2.15	1.02	7.09	1.88	46.39	97.40	14.09	53.

The above table gives a comparative view of the health and longevity of Charleston, as compared with Boston and Lowell in the United States, London, Liverpool and Surrey in England. It exhibits, in a very favorable light, the health of this city among the white population for all ages under 15; the proportional mortality being lower at this age than either Lowell or Surrey, the former accounted the healthiest city in the United States, the latter the healthiest in all England. Among the black population, the proportional mortality is higher at this age than in Lowell or Surrey, but lower than in the other cities named. In the whole population under 15, the rate of mortality is lower than in any other city named, except Surrey. For the ages from 15 to 60, however, the comparison is by no means favorable to Charleston, the proportional mortality of this class of her population, both white and black, being higher than in any of the cities named, except Liverpool. For the whole population above 60, the proportional mortality is higher than in any of the other cities. In the white population above 60, the rate of mortality is rather lower than in Liverpool and London, but higher than in the other cities. The cause of this increased mortality in the higher ages is a question of interest. It cannot be the result of climate, for in

unhealthy climates, the mortality among children is always greater in proportion than among adults. The source of the greater proportional mortality of the middle ages must therefore be sought for in the habits of the people, as this is the most fruitful cause of sickness and mortality to a population, the effects of climate excepted.

In tables *e, f, g*, pages 222, 223, 224, in which the average age at death, and the expectation of life at different ages, was calculated, it appeared that the expectation of life in the black population, at the higher ages, was greater than among the whites. It appears, however, by the tables, page 231, that the mortality of the black population from 60 upwards, is greater in proportion to the numbers living above that age, than among the whites. The discrepancy in these tables is to be explained by the fact that a few blacks reach to a very advanced age, often exceeding a century; the addition of these few very advanced lives is sufficient to increase the aggregate of years of life enjoyed by all that die of that class, to so great a degree, as to give to that portion of our population a longer expectation of life in the higher ages, than the whites.

We have thus endeavored to shew as plainly as possible, the present condition of the city in regard to its state of health. Nothing has been withheld, nothing wilfully misrepresented, that could make either for or against us. Regarding it as more important that the community should know and understand their true state in regard to health, than that they should be flattered into a vain belief that this city is the healthiest of the universe. That some gratifying facts have been brought to light is true, but there is also some alloy to this gratification, in the large proportional mortality for all ages above thirty. This evil, however, is one dependant upon ourselves and our habits, and not upon our climate, and may therefore be removed. To know that evil exists, is the first step towards its correction.

Abstract of the Causes of Death in Charleston, from 1822 to 1848, inclusive.—Alphabetically arranged.

## WHITES.

## A

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total
Abscess, -	1	3	2	0	2	3	2	1	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	3	13	2	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	9
Accident, -	6	7	6	0	13	4	3	3	0	42	0	0	2	1	3	3	2	6	7	6	30	0	4	3	0	3	2	1	3	16
Apoplexy, -	4	11	13	4	4	6	10	12	5	69	7	2	5	4	6	3	8	10	14	8	67	6	4	7	10	7	8	9	1061	
Asthma, -	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	2	9	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	8	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	6	
Abscess of Lungs, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
“ “ Liver, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Amenorrhœa, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Aneurism, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	6	
Angina Pectoris, -	0	1	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Atrophy, -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Birth, Premature -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	
Bladder, Inflammation of -	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	
Bowel Complaint, -	28	14	12	20	12	11	18	10	6	131	15	4	8	5	9	6	5	2	4	8	66	7	6	4	4	16	10	7	0	54
Brain, Disease of -	3	3	5	4	5	2	1	10	4	37	1	4	4	6	2	10	4	1	7	3	42	4	3	1	4	6	2	7	229	
Bronchitis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Burn, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Blood Vessel, Rupture of -	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
Carbuncle, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
Catarrh, -	0	0	6	3	4	6	13	3	0	1	30	4	2	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	315
Cancer, -	2	1	4	3	2	8	3	1	2	21	2	6	1	5	0	0	2	2	3	117	2	5	1	0	1	1	2	6	314	





## Causes of Death—Continued.

## WHITES.

A

CAUSES OF DEATH.	total	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	total	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	total	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822
Fever, Intermittent,	530	3	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	8	1	1	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
“ Puerperal,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
“ Remittent,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
“ Scarlet,	063	9	9	9	9	334	8	3	0	58	3	13	24	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
“ Typhus,	1525	4	0	0	1	1	5	4	0	43	8	10	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	5	52	3	4	6	7	1	0	0	0	
“ Worm,	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	3	5	2	1	0	1	1	1	3	1	41	4	4	4	3	3	0	5	0	
“ Yellow,	03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	2	350	3	0	0	49	24	0	0	0	352	0	31	26	62	0	0	231	0	
Fistula in Ano,	03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fracture of Arm,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
“ Thigh,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
“ Head,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
“ Spine,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fungus Hæmatodes,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gastritis,	1128	2	9	2	2	6	1	1	0	27	10	3	3	4	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gastro-enteritis,	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gout,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Gravel,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	
Hæmorrhage,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	1	4	3	1	2	0	0	
Heart, Disease of	10	0	2	2	2	0	1	3	3	9	1	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hepatitis,	218	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	48	5	4	9	6	2	8	7	3	3	1	70	6	11	9	11	11	8	2	3	





## Causes of Death—Continued.

## WHITES.

A

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total	
Rheumatism, -	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	17	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	10	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	7	
Scrofula, -	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	
Scurvy, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Small Pox, -	0	0	0	12	15	0	0	0	0	33	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	5	
Sore Throat, -	43	11	0	1	1	7	3	4	4	74	3	0	1	0	4	0	4	6	20	3	3	41	5	5	0	0	3	7	11	40	
“ “ Membranous, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	
Spasms, -	11	2	0	4	6	5	4	0	4	36	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	
Spina Befida, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Spine, Disease of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	6	0	
Splenitis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sternum, Caries of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sudden Death, -	0	1	4	3	3	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Suffocation, -	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suicide, -	2	4	3	2	0	4	2	1	0	18	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	11	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	10	
Swine Pox, -	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Syphilis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Teething, -	4	14	26	3	6	3	12	10	9	87	17	15	2	8	12	13	20	10	8	7	112	11	8	5	4	5	11	17	20	81	
Tetanus, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	7	1	1	2	4	1	1	0	0	11	
Thrush, -	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	6	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	0
Tic Doleureux, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

## Causes of Death—Continued.

## WHITES.

## A

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Total	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	Total	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	Total	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822		
Trismus Nascentium,	-	6	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	7	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tumour,	-	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ulcer,	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unknown,	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Urethra, Rupture of	-	24	11	0	2	0	1	3	1	6	54	3	1	4	3	10	6	7	10	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
“ Stricture of	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Urinary Fistula,	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Uterus, Disease of	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Vaccination,	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Violence,	-	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	
White Swelling,	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wounds,	-	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Specified Causes,	-	1892	292	218	256	245	186	211	199	253	3312	254	433	705	309	271	295	301	226	244	274	3418	303	305	328	382	311	353	631	349	426		
Non-Specified Causes,	-	24	11	0	2	1	0	3	1	6	54	3	1	4	3	10	6	7	10	10	4	0	29	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Grand Total,	-	1896	303	218	258	246	188	214	200	259	3366	257	434	709	319	274	308	308	236	250	278	3447	329	307	358	382	311	353	632	349	426		

*Causes of Death—Continued.*

## BLACKS.

## B

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total																										
	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
Abscess, -	2	3	2	0	2	4	0	2	3	15	1	2	6	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Accident, -	8	8	5	14	7	6	6	3	4	61	4	4	4	4	0	4	2	7	7	8	4	10	3	2	4	2	4
Apoplexy, -	4	11	12	5	3	7	12	14	8	76	5	9	8	11	3	11	9	14	11	12	5	15	13	9	14	7	8
Asthma, -	2	3	2	6	7	2	2	7	2	33	4	6	1	2	3	5	0	3	5	5	3	4	1	8	4	1	2
Abscess of Lungs, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
“ “ Liver, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amenorrhœa, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Aneurism, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Angina Pectoris, -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atrophy, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birth, Premature -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bladder, Inflammation of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bowel Complaint, -	50	18	33	49	38	25	20	23	14	275	24	9	8	9	14	11	2	1	10	39	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Brain, Disease of -	1	1	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	14	1	1	2	1	2	5	4	4	3	326	0	0	5	4	2	3	0
Bronchitis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	3	0	1	2
Burn, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Blood Vessel, Rupture of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Carbuncle, -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catarrah, -	10	7	7	10	9	13	8	5	3	72	2	3	6	10	2	1	7	16	0	7	54	1	0	0	4	13	0
Cancer, -	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	14	5	3	0	3	1	1	1	0	2	1	17	1	4	0	2	2	0



*Causes of Death—Continued.*

## BLACKS.

## B

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total		
Diarrhoea, -	7	6	3	5	5	5	5	4	1	41	0	0	0	2	5	3	3	0	2	2	17	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	8		
Dropsy, -	59	48	37	62	53	55	38	43	38	433	32	23	30	41	33	41	26	52	40	39	357	34	34	33	37	23	41	26	22	250		
“ of Chest, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	15	11	11	7	8	7	14	9	10	10	3	90	10	6	10	4	10	5	4	4	53		
“ “ Head, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	2	0	2	4	4	2	2	0	4	1	21	1	5	3	1	0	1	0	1	12		
Drowned, -	4	2	1	2	5	2	2	1	0	19	2	1	1	5	4	0	0	1	0	2	16	4	0	3	2	4	3	1	5	22		
Dysentery, -	4	3	4	3	3	6	5	3	1	32	2	3	2	2	1	9	2	5	4	4	34	7	3	8	5	1	0	0	0	24		
Dyspepsia, -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4		
Elephantiasis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Empyema, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Enteritis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	10	0	6	5	2	27	0	4	1	3	3	12	1	0	24		
Epilepsy, -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	3	4	2	3	3	1	1	0	2	24	2	1	0	2	3	1	0	2	11		
Erysipelas, -	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Executed, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fever, -	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11	14	2	13	6	10	8	14	5	10	18	11	97	1	1	12	2	0	0	0	0	16	16	
“ Bilious, -	12	7	8	6	3	7	6	4	5	53	10	2	4	4	8	13	6	15	5	3	70	2	3	2	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
“ Brain, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	7	7	
“ Catarrhal, -	20	14	7	4	0	0	3	15	1	64	6	7	7	11	4	4	6	4	21	5	75	9	9	4	3	2	9	20	5	61	61	
“ Congestive, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	6	6	
“ Country, -	3	3	2	5	3	3	3	0	3	25	2	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	
“ Inflammatory, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

## Causes of Death—Continued.

## BLACKS.

## B

CAUSES OF DEATH.	total	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	total	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	total	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822
Fever, Intermittent,	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
" Puerperal,	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Remittent,	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Scarlet,	40	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	28	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Typhus,	662	5	5	3	6	12	11	13	6	79	13	15	15	6	7	2	7	0	5	10	9	74	5	5	4	6	5	9	0	13
" Worm,	236	2	2	4	2	10	5	4	7	95	3	4	19	8	21	8	6	9	8	10	122	19	11	12	15	18	0	26	5	16
" Yellow,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0
Fistula in Ano,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fracture of Arm,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Thigh,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Head,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Spine,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fungus Hæmatodes,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastritis,	25	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	3	1	3	6	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gastro-enteritis,	30	1	0	0	6	5	8	3	4	25	0	0	12	0	2	4	3	0	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gout,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gravel,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heart, Disease of	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis,	21	4	6	5	2	4	2	4	2	10	1	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	3	39	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hernia,	1	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0

*Causes of Death--Continued.*

## BLACKS.

## B

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1325	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	2834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total
Hæmorrhage,	2	0	0	3	0	4	1	0	1	11	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	4	0	12	0	2	3	0	2	2	1	212
Hooping Cough,	0	4	2	8	7	0	55	4	11	131	7	0	7	5	0	19	10	6	0	0	64	18	6	0	0	5	2	14	1	162
Hydrocele,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hydrophobia,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hysteria,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Influenza,	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	7	1	1	4	2	3	5	0	0	24	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	7
Insanity,	3	3	0	3	0	1	1	1	2	14	2	0	3	2	1	2	3	2	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	8
Intemperance,	2	3	3	8	4	11	7	7	6	51	4	7	5	3	4	5	7	3	3	3	142	1	3	0	1	1	3	4	2	15
Intestine, Ulcer of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
“ Rupture of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Intussusception,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jaundice,	1	2	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kidneys, Inflammation of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laryngitis,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Leprosy,	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leucorrhœa,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liver, Congestion of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
“ Rupture of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lungs, Congestion of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	6
Mania à Potu,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2

## Causes of Death—Continued.

## BLACKS.

## B

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total	
Marasmus, -	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	8	6	0	1	0	1	3	5	0	1	1	1	12	1	7	6	3	2	6	1	3	29
Measles, -	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9	33	1	0	6	0	7	12	6	5	0	0	31	0	21	1	9	0	0	0	2	33	
Morbus Coxarius, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mortification, -	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	8	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	1	3	
Mumps, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
Murder, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Melanosis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Neuralgia, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Esophagus, Ulcer of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Old Age, -	34	39	37	40	45	49	41	50	27	362	47	26	24	31	47	51	31	31	21	31	340	22	17	30	16	30	32	38	42	227	
Ovaria, Dropsy of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Paralysis, -	4	5	7	3	5	6	6	6	3	45	7	2	8	13	6	15	6	7	3	7	74	2	3	8	5	5	4	3	5	35	
Pericardium, Dropsy of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Peritonitis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	
Pleurisy, -	4	5	4	5	4	0	5	1	8	36	6	7	3	1	2	5	4	2	3	6	39	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	5	20	
Pneumonia, -	1	1	5	1	4	2	1	1	4	20	2	2	2	0	2	6	3	5	7	3	32	5	7	4	5	3	9	8	5	46	
Poisoned, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Polypus, -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Pylorus, Schirrus of -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Quinsy, -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	

*Causes of Death—Continued.*

## BLACKS.

## B

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	total	
Rectum, Diseases of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
Rheumatism, -	3	4	7	1	1	2	4	4	2	29	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	9	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	7	
Scrofula, -	4	6	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	23	4	0	1	1	3	3	4	2	2	2	1	21	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	13	
Scurvy, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Small Pox, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	65	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	37	1	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	47	
Sore Throat, -	3	4	7	2	4	0	2	3	5	30	3	3	1	1	3	1	0	16	15	3	46	1	2	7	0	1	2	0	1	14	
“ “ Membranous,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	2	
Spasms, -	3	4	6	7	5	4	11	11	12	63	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	6	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	13	
Spina Befida, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Spine, Disease of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	
Splenetic, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Sternum, Caries of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sudden Death, -	4	3	2	1	4	1	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Suffocation, -	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Suicide, -	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Swine Pox, -	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Syphilis, -	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Teething, -	20	28	10	10	19	16	17	26	10	156	24	16	13	21	21	33	30	45	31	25	259	21	27	30	17	15	21	25	21	177	2
Tetanus, -	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	7	2	0	1	6	5	3	4	0	4	2	27	3	2	3	4	6	3	8	5	34	0
Thrush, -	3	8	4	4	0	5	4	9	1	38	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	3	5	22	5	2	2	4	0	2	0	0	15	0

## Causes of Death—Continued.

## BLACKS.

## B

CAUSES OF DEATH.	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	Total	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	Total	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Total
Tic Dolooureux, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trismus Nascendum, -	19	12	18	11	21	19	15	24	11	150	10	16	20	24	18	11	9	20	17	24	169	27	27	29	31	26	32	23	20	220
Tumour, -	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Uleer, -	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	7	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Unknown, -	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	29	32	12	18	20	14	28	0	8	8	4	144	8	1	4	11	7	9	0	3	43
Urethra, Rupture of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
“ Stricture of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Urinary Fistula, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Uterus, Disease of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4
Vaccination, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Violence, -	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White Swelling, -	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wounds, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Specified Causes, -	497	463	427	487	453	421	435	453	411	4047	423	298	288	364	349	825	356	492	414	344	4153	327	349	479	354	317	340	330	308	2904
Causes not specified, -	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	23	29	32	12	18	20	14	28	0	8	8	4	144	8	1	4	11	7	9	0	3	43
Grand Total, -	499	465	427	487	453	421	435	455	434	4076	455	310	306	384	363	853	356	500	422	348	4297	335	350	483	365	324	349	330	311	2947

*Abstract of Causes of Death in Charleston---Classified.*

## WHITES.

## C

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
All Causes, - - -	3,447	3,366	1,886			
Specified Causes, - - -	3,418	3,312	1,862	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Zimotic Diseases. - -	1,151	1,287	407	33.67	38.89	21.86
<i>Sporadic Diseases.</i>						
II. Of Uncertain or General Seat	579	399	227	16.95	12.04	12.14
III. Of the Nervous System,	391	374	239	11.44	11.29	12.84
IV. Of the Organs of Respiration	547	523	423	16.	15.79	22.73
V. Of the Organs of Circulation.	8	29	37	.23	.87	1.99
VI. Of the Digestive Organs,	285	320	218	8.34	9.66	11.71
VII. Of the Urinary Organs,	9	2	4	.26	.06	.22
VIII. Of the Organs of Generation,	26	31	30	.76	.93	1.62
IX. Of the Organs of Locomotion	17	14	13	.49	.42	.70
X. Of the Integumentary System	8	5	5	.23	.15	.27
XI. Of Old Age, - - -	159	137	156	4.66	4.14	8.38
XII. Deaths from External Causes,	238	191	103	6.97	5.76	5.54
Totals.	3,418	3,312	1,862	100.00	100.00	100.00
I.						
Cholera, - - -	10	78	1	.28	2.35	.06
“ Infantum, - - -	5	31	31	.15	.95	1.67
Thrush, - - -	8	6	4	.23	.18	.22
Croup, - - -	43	29	44	1.26	.88	2.36
Diarrhœa, - - -	46	18	18	1.34	.54	.97
Dysentery, - - -	45	57	23	1.32	1.73	1.24
Erysipelas, - - -	4	5	3	.12	.15	.17
Fever Intermittent, - -	6	8	30	.17	.25	1.56
“ Remittent, - - -	307	200	44	8.98	6.04	2.37
“ Typhus, - - -	52	43	25	1.52	1.29	1.35
“ Yellow, - - -	352	579	3	10.29	17.48	.17
Hooping Cough, - - -	51	23	26	1.49	.69	1.40
Influenza, - - -	81	89	32	2.37	2.69	1.71
Measles, - - -	18	14	13	.54	.42	.69
Scarlatina, - - -	87	99	103	2.55	2.99	5.53
Small Pox, - - -	35	8	6	1.03	.26	.33
Syphilis, - - -	1	0	1	.03		.06
Totals.	1,151	1,287	407	33.67	38.89	21.86
II.						
Abscess, - - -	17	13	9	.49	.38	.49
Atrophy, - - -	4	11	10	.11	.36	.53
Cancer, - - -	21	18	16	.61	.54	.85
Debility, - - -	167	77	31	4.88	2.32	1.66
Dropsy, - - -	174	128	73	5.09	3.86	3.92
Fever, - - -	6	57	9	.18	1.75	.48
Gout, - - -	6	1	2	.18	.03	.10
Hæmorrhage, - - -	22	15	13	.64	.45	.69
Infantile Diseases, - -	131	66	54	3.86	1.96	2.90
Mortification, - - -	5	5	4	.14	.15	.21
Serofula, - - -	11	6	4	.33	.18	.21
Sudden Death, - - -	12	0	0	.36		
Tumor, - - -	3	2	2	.08	.06	.10
Totals.	579	399	227	16.95	12.04	12.14

*Abstract of Causes of Death---Continued.*

## WHITES.

## C

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
III.						
Apoplexy, - - -	69	67	61	2.02	2.02	3.29
Chorea, - - -	1	0	0	.03		
Cephalitis, - - -	2	14	10	.06	.42	.54
Convulsions, - - -	199	94	56	5.83	2.84	3.
Delirium Tremens, -	2	27	4	.06	.82	.21
Epilepsy, - - -	6	49	3	.17	1.48	.16
Hydrocephalus, - - -	5	16	11	.14	.48	.59
Insanity, - - -	18	17	14	.53	.51	.75
Paralysis, - - -	39	27	32	1.15	.82	1.71
Tetanus, - - -	3	14	17	.08	.42	.92
Brain, Diseases of - -	47	49	31	1.37	1.48	1.67
Totals,	391	374	239	11.44	11.29	12.84
IV.						
Asthma, - - -	9	8	6	.27	.25	.33
Bronchitis, - - -	1	6	1	.02	.18	.05
Consumption, - - -	490	431	340	14.34	13.01	18.26
Hydrothorax, - - -	11	47	36	.32	1.42	1.93
Laryngitis, - - -	0	0	1			.06
Pleurisy, - - -	12	7	5	.35	.21	.27
Pneumonia, - - -	23	17	23	.68	.51	1.24
Quinsy, - - - [of	0	0	0			
Organs of Respiration, Diseases	1	7	11	.02	.21	.59
Totals,	547	523	423	16.	15.79	22.73
V.						
Aneurism, - - -	0	4	6		.11	.33
Pericarditis, - - - [of	0	0	4			.21
Organs of Circulation, Diseases	8	25	27	.23	.76	1.45
Totals,	8	29	37	.23	.87	1.99
VI.						
Colic, - - -	20	16	11	.61	.48	.59
Dyspepsia, - - -	10	8	7	.28	.25	.38
Enteritis, - - -	28	68	49	.82	2.05	2.63
Gastritis, - - -	1	27	28	.03	.82	1.50
Hernia, - - -	3	3	3	.08	.09	.17
Peritonitis, - - -	0	7	1		.21	.06
Teething, - - -	87	112	81	2.54	3.38	4.35
Worms, - - -	41	19	7	1.20	.56	.38
Organs of Digestion, Diseases of	0	1	2		.03	.10
Hepatitis, - - -	70	48	18	2.04	1.45	.97
Jaundice, - - -	23	8	9	.68	.25	.48
Liver, Diseases of - -	0	3	2		.09	.10
Spleen, Diseases of -	2	0	0	.06		
Totals,	285	320	218	8.34	9.66	11.71

*Abstract of Causes of Death---Continued.*

## WHITES.

## C

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
VII.						
Diabetes, - - -	0	0	1	- -	- -	.06
Cystitis, - - -	4	0	2	.11	- -	.10
Gravel, - - -	4	1	0	.11	.03	
Nephritis, - - -	1	1	0	.04	.03	
Urinary Organs, Diseases of	0	0	1			.06
Totals,	9	2	4	.26	.06	.22
VIII.						
Child Birth, - - -	22	21	18	.64	.63	.97
Puerperal Fever, - - -	1	2	2	.03	.06	.11
Paranemia, - - - [of	2	2	5	.06	.06	.27
Organs of Generation, Diseases	1	6	5	.03	.18	.27
Totals,	26	31	30	.76	.93	1.62
IX.						
Rheumatism, - - -	17	10	7	.49	.32	.38
Bones, Diseases of - - -	0	1	0	- -	.02	
Hip, " " - - -	0	1	0	- -	.02	
Spine, " " - - -	0	2	6	- -	.06	.32
Totals,	17	14	13	.49	.42	.70
X.						
Fistula, - - -	1	0	1	.03	- -	.05
Ulcer, - - -	3	4	0	.09	.12	
Purpura, - - -	0	0	0			
Skin, Diseases of - - -	4	1	4	.11	.03	.22
Totals,	8	5	5	.23	.15	.27
XI.						
Old Age, - - -	159	137	156	4.66	4.14	8.38
XII.						
Burns and Scalds, - -	2	1	1	.06	.02	.06
Drowned, - - -	46	40	29	1.34	1.20	1.56
Executed, - - -	0	1	2	- -	.02	.11
Hydrophobia, - - -	2	0	1	.06	- -	.05
Intemperance, - - -	113	90	40	3.30	2.72	2.15
Killed Accidentally, -	42	30	16	1.24	.90	.86
" by Design, - - -	7	0	1	.20	.02	.05
Poisoned, - - -	2	1	1	.06	.02	.05
Suffocated, - - -	3	8	0	.09	.25	
Suicide, - - -	18	11	10	.53	.36	.54
Fracture, - - -	2	4	0	.06	.12	
Wounds, - - -	1	5	2	.03	.15	.11
Totals,	238	191	103	6.97	5.76	5.54
XII.						
Causes not specified, - -	29	54	24			

*Abstract of Causes of Death---Continued.*

## BLACKS.

## D

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
All Causes, - - -	4,076	4,297	2,847			
Specified Causes, - -	4,047	4,153	2,804	100.00	100.00	100.00
I. Zymotic Diseases, - -	754	1,027	530	18.66	24.73	18.90
<i>Sporadic Diseases.</i>						
II. Of Uncertain or General Seat	971	728	399	23.99	17.54	14.23
III. Of the Nervous System.	598	601	545	14.80	14.45	19.44
IV. Of the Organs of Respiration	751	744	574	18.56	17.92	20.47
V. Of the Organs of Circulation	4	11	33	.09	.27	1.18
VI. Of the Digestive Organs.	370	500	356	9.12	12.04	12.69
VII. Of the Urinary Organs,	5	4	8	.12	.09	.28
VIII. Of the Organs of Generation,	42	46	37	1.03	1.11	1.32
IX. Of the Organs of Locomotion	28	20	10	.69	.48	.36
X. Of the Integumentary System	11	12	5	.27	.29	.18
XI. Of Old Age, - - -	362	340	227	8.94	8.19	8.09
XII. Deaths from External Causes,	151	120	80	3.73	2.89	2.86
Totals, - - -	4,047	4,153	2,804	100.00	100.00	100.00
I.						
Cholera, - - -	8	339	5	.20	8.12	.18
Cholera Infantum, - -	1	44	45	.02	1.06	1.60
Croup, - - -	49	39	45	1.22	.94	1.60
Diarrhœa, - - -	41	17	8	1.02	.41	.28
Dysentery, - - -	32	34	24	.79	.82	.86
Erysipelas, - - -	1	3	1	.02	.08	.03
Fever, Intermittent, - -	3	2	6	.08	.05	.21
“ Remittent, - - -	83	82	27	2.05	1.98	.96
“ Typhus, - - -	74	79	62	1.83	1.90	2.22
“ Yellow, - - -	8	6	0	.20	.14	
Hooping Cough, - - -	131	64	62	3.23	1.54	2.22
Influenza, - - -	148	153	92	3.66	3.68	3.28
Measles, - - -	33	31	33	.82	.75	1.18
Scarlatina, - - -	35	74	54	.87	1.81	1.92
Small Pox, - - -	67	38	49	1.66	.92	1.75
Syphilis, - - -	2	0	2	.05		.07
Thrush, - - -	38	22	15	.94	.53	.54
Totals, - - -	754	1,027	530	18.66	24.73	18.90
II.						
Abcess, - - -	18	11	6	.45	.26	.22
Atrophy, - - -	8	13	29	.20	.32	1.04
Cancer, - - -	14	17	11	.35	.40	.39
Debility, - - -	143	99	50	3.54	2.35	1.79
Dropsy, - - -	433	357	250	10.70	8.60	8.93
Fever, - - -	14	97	16	.35	2.36	.54
Gout, - - -	0	0	0			
Hæmorrhage, - - -	11	15	14	.28	.38	.50
Infantile Diseases, - -	275	91	4	6.75	2.20	.14
Mortification, - - -	8	4	3	.20	.10	.10
Serofula, - - -	25	22	13	.62	.53	.46
Sudden Death, - - -	16	0	1	.40		.04
Tumor, - - -	6	2	2	.15	.04	.08
Totals, - - -	971	728	399	23.99	17.54	14.23

*Abstract of Causes of Death---Continued.*

## BLACKS.

## D

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
III.						
Apoplexy, - - -	76	96	80	1.88	2.31	2.86
Chorea, - - -	0	0	0			
Cephalitis, - - -	0	6	7		.13	.25
Convulsions, - - -	283	136	120	6.99	3.28	4.28
Delirium Tremens, - - -	0	3	2		.07	.08
Epilepsy, - - -	2	24	11	.05	.57	.39
Hydrocephalus, - - -	5	21	12	.13	.50	.43
Insanity, - - -	14	18	8	.35	.43	.28
Paralysis, - - -	45	74	35	1.12	1.78	1.25
Tetanus, - - -	157	196	254	3.89	4.71	9.07
Brain, Diseases of - - -	16	27	16	.39	.67	.55
Totals, - - -	598	601	545	14.80	14.45	19.44
IV.						
Asthma, - - -	33	34	27	.82	.82	.96
Bronchitis, - - -	0	6	9		.14	.32
Consumption, - - -	646	537	406	15.96	12.94	14.48
Hydrothorax, - - -	15	90	53	.37	2.17	1.88
Laryngitis, - - -	0	0	1			.04
Pleurisy, - - -	36	39	20	.89	.95	.71
Pneumonia, - - -	20	32	46	.49	.76	1.64
Quinsy, - - -	1	2	2	.03	.04	.08
Organs of respiration,diseases of	0	4	10		.10	.36
Totals. - - -	751	744	574	18.56	17.92	20.47
V.						
Aneurism, - - -	0	1	3		.02	.09
Pericarditis, - - -	0	0	1			.04
Organs of circulation,diseases of	4	10	29	.09	.25	1.05
Totals. - - -	4	11	33	.09	.27	1.18
VI.						
Colic, - - -	29	21	16	.71	.51	.55
Dyspepsia, - - -	1	1	4	.03	.02	.14
Enteritis, - - -	6	52	54	.15	1.25	1.93
Gastritis, - - -	3	17	25	.08	.42	.89
Hernia, - - -	4	3	8	.09	.07	.29
Peritonitis, - - -	0	2	3		.04	.10
Teething, - - -	156	259	177	3.85	6.25	6.32
Worms, - - -	122	95	36	3.01	2.27	1.28
Organs of Digestion,diseases of	0	1	5		.02	.19
Hepatitis, - - -	39	43	21	.96	1.04	.75
Jaundice, - - -	9	5	6	.21	.13	.21
Liver, Diseases of - - -	1	0	0	.03		
Spleen, Diseases of - - -	0	1	1		.02	.04
Totals. - - -	370	500	356	9.12	12.04	12.69

*Abstract of Causes of Death—Continued.*

## BLACKS.

## D

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths in the periods.			In each 100 there were in		
	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.	1822 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1848.
VII.						
Diabetes, - - -	0	0	0			
Cystitis, - - -	0	1	3		.02	.10
Gravel, - - -	5	1	2	.12	.02	.08
Nephritis, - - -	0	0	0			
Urinary Organs, Diseases of	0	2	3		.05	.10
Totals, - - -	5	4	8	.12	.09	.28
VIII.						
Child Birth, - - -	41	36	22	1.00	.89	.81
Puerperal Fever, - - -	0	5	1		.12	.04
Paranemia, - - -	1	3	2	.03	.06	.07
Organs of generation, diseases of	0	2	12		.04	.40
Totals, - - -	42	46	37	1.03	1.11	1.32
IX.						
Rheumatism, - - -	28	9	7	.69	.21	.27
Bones, Diseases of - - -	0	0	0			
Hip, " - - -	0	2	0		.06	
Spine, " - - -	0	9	3		.21	.09
Totals, - - -	28	20	10	.69	.48	.36
X.						
Fistula, - - -	0	1	0		.02	
Ulcer, - - -	7	6	3	.16	.15	.11
Purpura, - - -	1	2	0	.03	.05	
Skin, Diseases of - - -	3	3	2	.08	.07	.07
Totals, - - -	11	12	5	.27	.29	.18
XI.						
Of Old Age, - - -	362	340	227	8.94	8.19	8.09
XII.						
Burns and Scalds, - - -	2	8	7	.05	.28	.24
Drowned, - - -	19	16	22	.47	.39	.80
Executed, - - -	0	0	0			
Fractures, - - -	0	1	0		.02	
Hydrophobia, - - -	3	0	0	.08		
Intemperance, - - -	51	42	15	1.26	1.02	.53
Killed accidentally, - - -	61	44	31	1.50	1.06	1.10
" by design, - - -	6	1	1	.15	.02	.04
Poisoned, - - -	0	1	2		.02	.07
Suffocated, - - -	2	1	0	.05	.02	
Suicide, - - -	7	1	1	.17	.02	.04
Wounds, - - -	0	5	1		.04	.04
Totals, - - -	151	120	80	3.73	2.89	2.86
XIII.						
Causes not Specified, -	29	144	43			

## Abstract of Deaths in the Different Months, of the years 1822 to 1848, inclusive.

E

## WHITES.

## BLACKS.

Years	Sex.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	Grand Total.
1822	Males, Females,	13 9	284	15 25	13 17	22 14	19 19	23 21	28 28	34 25	21 30	19 18	26 23	15 14	18 12	253	499	925
1823	Males, Females,	24 12	217	21 20	14 14	14 15	20 19	19 21	24 24	29 34	19 33	20 20	21 18	6 10	8 18	246	465	814
1824	Males, Females,	9 13	434	9 17	18 13	15 13	11 16	16 31	30 38	38 38	13 13	31 14	14 10	10 19	19 22	250	427	1,059
1825	Males, Females,	20 15	198	14 11	16 12	18 16	14 12	30 30	33 33	20 20	17 17	23 23	25 23	18 19	13 20	205	487	840
1826	Males, Females,	9 10	228	11 15	12 12	15 15	17 13	36 36	30 30	30 30	31 31	14 14	14 14	18 18	19 21	234	453	764
1827	Males, Females,	21 11	311	13 24	14 12	14 15	13 15	26 23	23 23	25 25	28 28	22 16	15 19	21 15	11 11	216	421	803
1828	Males, Females,	11 8	382	23 9	10 13	15 9	22 23	25 16	23 18	33 33	24 24	29 20	17 14	11 17	3 20	205	435	793
1829	Males, Females,	8 20	358	9 18	11 14	23 13	16 14	17 33	18 24	35 31	24 17	19 13	26 10	11 11	8 20	205	455	762
1830	Males, Females,	17 11	307	18 12	17 12	17 15	21 9	25 26	23 23	29 20	24 22	18 23	19 10	27 19	12 8	250	434	763
Total	Males, Females,	149 96	2,248	136 156	126 140	133 152	146 149	184 183	222 229	252 240	192 220	200 164	159 174	128 139	124 128	2,002	4,076	7,523
Grand Total,		2,450	3,447	292	266	285	295	367	451	492	412	364	333	267	252	4,076	4,076	7,523

## Deaths in the Different Months—continued.

E

## WHITES.

## BLACKS.

Years	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes	Grand Total.
1831	Males,	14	11	16	6	9	7	22	19	15	17	9	19	164	278	733
	Females,	9	13	9	3	14	7	13	10	6	11	8	11	114	278	455
1832	Males,	19	8	11	12	5	12	8	13	15	18	11	10	142	250	560
	Females,	9	8	11	6	7	14	11	13	12	11	7	9	108	250	310
1833	Males,	11	11	12	6	9	14	16	14	15	16	15	6	145	236	542
	Females,	7	14	3	9	6	7	6	12	12	12	7	6	91	236	306
1834	Males,	11	7	10	15	5	6	17	18	39	32	19	13	192	308	692
	Females,	6	2	7	11	3	14	6	14	17	16	12	8	116	308	384
1835	Males,	13	10	12	7	8	16	23	13	46	17	16	8	189	301	664
	Females,	11	5	7	8	11	9	8	19	10	11	5	11	112	301	363
1836	Males,	10	9	10	6	14	13	14	12	39	30	22	17	196	319	853
	Females,	3	5	2	3	4	18	9	12	39	13	10	5	123	319	1,172
1837	Males,	7	7	8	8	8	16	12	22	23	16	27	18	172	274	630
	Females,	6	8	3	3	3	13	11	6	8	15	10	11	102	274	356
1838	Males,	16	13	17	13	15	17	22	108	190	110	19	11	551	709	1,209
	Females,	15	8	6	10	13	3	7	27	40	17	9	3	158	709	500
1839	Males,	24	15	12	16	9	22	57	72	40	25	11	4	307	434	856
	Females,	12	4	3	10	2	16	17	26	16	9	5	7	127	434	422
1840	Males,	11	6	12	6	7	14	20	24	30	25	19	10	184	257	605
	Females,	5	5	3	7	8	3	5	7	9	8	4	9	73	257	348
Total	Males,	136	97	120	95	89	137	211	315	452	306	168	116	2,242	3,366	4,297
	Females	83	62	49	75	68	106	94	130	178	122	83	74	1,124	3,366	4,297
Grand Total,		219	159	169	170	157	243	305	445	630	428	251	190	3,366	6,732	8,594

## Deaths in the Different Months—Continued.

E

		WHITES.												BLACKS.																
Years	Sex.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	Grand Total.
1841	Males,	9	18	16	9	15	20	23	9	12	19	13	8	171	259	11	7	20	9	14	11	27	14	14	14	11	13	165	335	594
	Females,	1	3	7	2	10	13	8	9	14	8	5	8	88	259	23	9	10	14	14	21	18	10	13	15	12	11	170	335	594
1842	Males,	8	8	17	10	6	9	12	9	19	9	7	6	120	200	6	16	13	22	20	19	14	18	14	20	11	14	187	350	550
	Females,	5	8	2	9	6	9	9	6	9	4	8	5	80	200	6	10	16	16	21	15	15	23	16	9	5	11	163	350	550
1843	Males,	6	11	6	9	5	19	14	11	12	14	13	11	131	214	10	12	18	21	22	27	16	28	23	26	16	18	237	483	697
	Females,	4	3	7	5	6	12	6	9	10	8	7	6	83	214	9	15	25	11	22	26	24	25	18	33	14	24	246	483	697
1844	Males,	6	7	8	10	15	7	6	17	7	7	11	8	109	188	23	11	17	11	18	19	9	23	8	17	11	6	173	365	553
	Females,	7	8	7	4	5	6	9	6	7	5	7	8	79	188	16	19	20	20	12	11	14	29	16	19	10	6	192	365	553
1845	Males,	10	10	8	16	3	14	9	11	7	12	7	12	119	246	13	9	14	12	9	19	10	13	14	12	10	18	153	324	570
	Females,	5	9	5	17	7	18	12	13	12	9	6	14	127	246	22	14	11	17	16	17	12	13	12	19	11	7	171	324	570
1846	Males,	19	6	7	9	8	13	14	11	17	15	10	15	144	258	17	10	19	16	13	15	17	15	19	16	13	12	182	349	607
	Females,	14	7	3	8	10	8	5	12	11	9	16	11	114	258	17	14	10	12	9	13	15	18	17	16	11	15	167	349	607
1847	Males,	11	10	6	6	5	8	10	8	11	11	19	9	114	218	10	14	10	13	19	17	10	17	17	15	7	9	158	380	548
	Females,	17	5	4	12	5	11	9	7	8	8	13	5	104	218	25	11	12	7	22	14	19	9	15	17	12	9	172	380	548
1848	Males,	15	15	13	12	10	14	19	13	8	13	14	15	161	303	15	14	13	15	17	16	9	7	17	17	16	5	161	311	614
	Females,	14	10	13	5	14	9	16	13	10	6	16	16	142	303	7	11	19	14	7	16	15	16	7	12	10	16	150	311	614
total	Males,	84	85	81	81	67	104	107	89	93	100	94	84	1,069		105	93	124	119	132	143	112	135	126	137	95	95	1,416		
	Females,	67	53	48	62	63	86	74	75	81	57	78	73	817		125	103	123	111	123	133	132	143	114	140	85	99	1,431		
Grand Total,		151	118	129	143	130	190	181	164	174	157	172	157	1,886	1,886	230	196	247	230	255	276	244	278	240	277	180	194	2,847	2,847	4,733



## Abstract of Deaths—continued.

F

		WHITES.																	BLACKS.																		
Years	Sex.	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	over 100	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	TOTAL	Under 1 year	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	over 100	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	TOTAL				
1831	Males, Females,	8 7	21 23	3 4	7 8	30 17	45 14	23 8	11 9	9 5	7 12	0 7	0 1	0 0	164 114	278		46 40	35 26	7 11	17 23	20 24	18 24	26 17	13 18	14 17	10 17	6 12	5 8	1 0	218 237	455	733				
1832	Males, Females,	10 5	10 17	5 7	11 11	45 17	26 12	8 13	9 15	7 7	6 8	2 2	0 0	0 0	142 108	250		24 18	38 17	10 11	12 13	13 18	11 19	18 10	8 8	13 13	9 6	2 4	0 1	1 2	161 149	310	560				
1833	Males, Females,	10 9	5 7	1 2	9 7	28 8	41 18	19 11	10 6	11 7	9 5	2 7	0 1	1 0	145 91	236		30 19	19 20	4 10	11 14	13 19	19 13	17 17	9 13	13 10	2 11	4 5	1 2	2 1	136 170	306	542				
1834	Males, Females,	17 20	7 10	6 4	13 6	26 13	61 24	23 20	19 4	7 5	7 6	1 4	0 0	0 0	192 116	308		33 45	32 37	9 11	10 13	12 16	16 18	13 24	18 19	12 11	8 9	6 7	2 1	226 176	384	692					
1835	Males, Females,	13 16	17 19	4 4	5 5	42 16	43 34	25 20	26 8	2 10	4 13	4 4	2 1	0 0	189 112	301		31 55	33 51	11 12	13 32	16 37	8 60	14 61	13 37	11 23	9 10	6 3	0 2	176 443	363	664					
1836	Males, Females,	15 9	16 18	6 4	11 5	34 22	34 16	33 10	17 8	16 10	10 11	3 9	1 0	0 0	196 123	319		34 33	54 32	19 10	44 15	37 10	41 12	51 24	37 12	41 13	32 11	8 2	7 5	5 1	410 180	853	1,172				
1837	Males, Females,	13 11	19 16	5 4	8 6	45 17	35 14	10 4	20 4	11 10	3 7	3 3	0 0	0 0	172 102	274		33 40	32 57	10 24	15 12	10 8	12 21	24 16	12 18	13 10	11 6	2 5	1 5	180 176	356	630					
1838	Males, Females,	30 12	35 15	22 13	20 13	195 30	134 23	57 19	33 6	14 11	9 10	2 3	0 1	0 0	551 158	709		68 32	57 36	22 23	17 29	20 22	25 21	16 15	18 7	15 9	9 9	6 2	4 6	0 2	277 223	500	1,209				
1839	Males, Females,	17 14	22 16	8 7	13 13	30 16	23 21	19 11	6 8	11 9	6 6	4 6	1 0	0 0	307 127	434		58 35	36 25	10 7	24 31	24 20	18 14	24 15	13 13	9 14	8 8	6 6	1 1	227 195	422	856					
1840	Males, Females,	19 7	7 12	0 2	8 4	59 11	34 11	24 8	16 4	10 3	5 6	2 4	0 1	0 0	184 73	257		44 25	28 19	5 8	16 14	20 18	15 9	9 18	13 20	11 14	5 6	3 2	4 0	177 171	348	605					
Total	Males, Females,	152 110	159 153	60 51	107 74	578 154	533 169	274 117	177 71	102 77	67 85	28 54	5 8	0 1	2,242 1,124			422 319	346 278	100 112	166 214	183 204	197 185	219 197	188 167	144 173	99 139	50 87	31 53	8 16	2,153 2,144						
Grand Total,		262	312	111	181	732	702	391	248	179	152	82	13	1	3,366	3,366		741	624	212	380	387	382	416	355	317	238	137	84	24	4,297	4,297	7,663				

## Abstract of Deaths—continued.

F

		WHITES.															BLACKS.															TOTAL	
Years	Sex.	Under 1 year	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	over 100.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes	TOTAL	Under 1 year	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 to 90.	90 to 100.	over 100.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	Grand Totals.
1841	Males,	18	26	3	2	23	40	30	12	10	4	2	1	0	171			49	24	6	9	15	14	11	15	7	5	5	3	2	165	335	594
	Females,	13	11	1	4	11	7	7	10	7	10	6	1	0	88	259		47	22	8	15	17	8	20	11	7	3	7	4	1	170	335	594
1842	Males,	17	15	5	3	20	22	10	13	12	0	2	3	0	120			55	39	7	15	8	9	18	17	11	5	2	1	0	187	350	550
	Females,	9	13	1	3	8	11	7	6	11	9	2	0	0	80	200		24	40	5	9	14	13	14	11	9	9	11	1	3	163	350	550
1843	Males,	11	23	3	4	28	19	20	10	6	5	1	1	0	131			56	32	10	16	29	27	16	10	17	11	7	3	3	237	483	697
	Females,	6	9	5	4	12	16	7	3	10	6	5	0	0	83	214		36	46	16	30	23	19	12	17	17	14	11	4	1	246	483	697
1844	Males,	7	16	7	4	16	20	12	8	12	5	2	0	0	109			53	27	10	12	13	11	8	10	10	8	7	3	1	173	365	553
	Females,	8	18	4	3	9	10	6	7	3	5	6	0	0	79	188		44	35	14	17	14	17	16	11	8	11	3	0	2	192	365	553
1845	Males,	10	18	4	9	13	19	21	10	4	5	4	2	0	119			32	16	5	8	18	11	20	16	8	13	2	3	1	153	324	570
	Females,	16	14	5	9	7	18	13	11	10	16	6	2	0	127	246		30	15	5	14	14	17	23	10	16	11	8	0	0	171	324	570
1846	Males,	17	25	1	4	21	24	24	5	10	7	6	0	0	144			43	37	6	11	17	12	11	12	15	6	8	4	0	182	349	607
	Females,	18	20	4	3	10	17	9	7	7	10	8	1	0	114	258		29	30	5	12	19	14	14	9	10	12	6	5	2	167	349	607
1847	Males,	14	16	0	3	15	17	16	14	12	4	3	0	0	114			31	31	2	10	19	11	12	9	12	7	7	5	2	158	330	548
	Females,	7	13	6	2	16	13	7	12	5	13	9	1	0	104	218		30	37	1	15	17	17	10	13	13	4	14	1	0	172	330	548
1848	Males,	16	24	8	6	24	26	25	12	12	4	3	1	0	161			24	25	6	11	12	18	24	11	10	12	7	0	1	161	311	614
	Females,	17	24	3	4	15	20	13	8	13	15	10	0	0	142	303		33	22	2	10	11	8	11	13	10	6	18	5	1	150	311	614
	Males,	110	161	31	35	160	187	158	84	78	34	23	8	0	1,069			343	231	52	92	131	113	120	100	90	67	45	22	10	1,416		
	Females,	94	122	29	32	88	112	69	64	66	84	52	5	0	817			273	247	56	122	129	113	120	95	90	70	78	28	10	1,431		
Grand Total,		204	283	60	67	248	299	227	148	144	118	75	13	0	1,886	1,886		616	478	108	214	260	226	240	195	180	137	123	50	20	2,847	2,847	4,733

*Statement of the Deaths in Charleston for twenty-six years, from 1822 to 1848, inclusive.*

## G

Years.	Population	DEATHS.		Total.	PROPORTION TO POPULATION.	
		Males.	Females		One in	In 100
1822	24,780	537	388	925	26.78	3.72
1823	26,301	432	382	814	32.21	3.10
1824	27,822	656	403	1,059	26.27	3.80
1825	28,233	481	359	840	33.60	2.97
1826	28,644	420	344	764	37.48	2.66
1827	29,055	474	329	803	36.68	2.67
1828	29,466	454	339	793	37.15	2.69
1829	29,877	388	374	762	39.20	2.55
1830	30,289	408	355	763	39.68	2.50
Mean.		472	364	836	33.82	2.95
1831	30,187	382	351	733	41.17	2.42
1832	30,085	303	257	560	53.72	1.86
1833	29,982	281	261	542	55.31	1.80
1834	29,879	350	342	692	43.03	2.32
1835	29,776	365	299	664	44.50	2.23
1836	29,673	639	533	1,172	25.31	3.95
1837	29,570	352	278	630	48.52	2.06
1838	29,467	828	381	1,209	24.36	4.10
1839	29,364	502	354	856	34.30	2.91
1840	29,261	361	244	605	46.36	2.18
Mean.		433	330	766	38.80	2.57
1841	28,910	336	258	594	50.35	1.98
1842	28,559	307	243	550	51.83	1.92
1843	28,208	368	329	697	40.47	2.47
1844	27,857	282	271	553	50.37	1.98
1845	27,596	272	298	570	48.40	2.06
1846	27,155	326	281	607	44.72	2.23
1847	26,803	272	276	548	48.89	2.04
1848	26,451	322	292	614	43.05	2.32
Mean.		310	281	592	46.77	2.13

## GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

THE Government of the City consists of a Mayor and twelve Aldermen—called the City Council. They are chosen annually, in the month of September. The Mayor is elected from the citizens at large, and the Aldermen from the four wards—3 from ward No. 1; 2 from ward No. 2; 3 from ward No. 3; and 4 from ward No. 4.

The Police consists of the Mayor as chief; of a City Guard, composed of a Captain, three Lieutenants, 16 non-Commissioned Officers, and 116 Privates, and of six Policemen. The Mayor has the appointing power of the above, with the exception of the four Officers of the Guard, who are elected annually by the Council.

## APPENDIX.

	WARDS.				Total.
	1	2	3	4	
Horses, - -	240	280	263	379	1,162
Cows, - - -	78	120	76	135	409
Dogs, - - -	90	169	158	239	656
Licensed Carts, -	2	7	28	28	65
“ Drays, -	0	8	43	18	69
“ Buggies,	2	2	1	0	5
“ Carriages,	2	3	5	3	13
“ Omnibusses,	3	0	2	3	8
Unlicensed Drays,	0	0	0	1	1
“ Buggies,	13	36	21	79	149
“ Carriages,	39	98	54	99	290
“Gigs & Sulkies,	0	5	6	9	20
“ Carts,	0	20	13	16	49





